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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Oaks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

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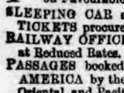
No. 54,175.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3 P.M. 1907.				
{10th Aug.	ORIENTAL	5264	MACEDONIA	10519
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st "	* CALEDONIA	7336		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9600
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5264	MONGOLIA	9505
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov.	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	OCEANA	6810		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907
ARMAND BEHIC.	6,386	Guiounet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	16th Aug. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
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APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	59	850	450	700	290	590
Liverpool	900	900	470	730	430	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†900	595	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	...	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due L'verpool.
	Sutton Hall	..	July 28	Aug 7	Aug 10	..
	Trafford Hall	..	Aug 6	Aug 16	Sept 2	..
	G. of Manchester	..	Aug 20	Aug 31	Sept 14	..
	Newby Hall	..	Sept 7	Sept 17	Sept 28	..

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Stanley Hall	..	Aug 20	Sept 12	..	..
City of Lucknow	..	Sept 11	Sept 21	..	..

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 15th Aug.	8 a. m. (direct).
LHASA	2,171	Frid. 16th Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARCONDA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,960 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 18th Aug. calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
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8th August, 1907.

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SILESIA	6159	G. Berguglian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4892	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KORRBER	6301	A. Fürstl	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4936	P. Radosich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4149	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
• CHINA	9999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.

• Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	8895	F. Cragletto	29th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Aug. 1907.
LIGURIA	6,080	.....	16th Sept. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	R. Cucchi	16th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Aug. 1907.
LEVANZO	6,000	C. Gravone	17th Sept. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bebito	17th Oct. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

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THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
Somali	2650	Tinun	19th Aug 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

Somali will not call at MOMBASA.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
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24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1907.

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FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhotics, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurneys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

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Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

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Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,50,000

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Agent.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Bombay.	Penang.	Singapore.	Saigon.
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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

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Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
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BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

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BRANCHES:

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Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100.00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END TICKETS.

THE public are hereby informed that with effect from FRIDAY, the 16th August, 1907, First, Second, Third Class Mail and Third Class Ordinary Cheap Week-end Return Tickets will be issued between Thana and Kalyan and the following Stations, viz:—Matheran, Khandalla, Lonavla, Talegaon, Kirkee, Poona, Sholapur, Igatpuri, Devlali, Nasik, Manmad, Bhusaval, Nagpur and Ahmednagar.

The Tickets will be issued under the same rules and conditions as are applicable for Traffic to and from Stations Bombay to Kurla.

Further particulars can be had at the Stations or from the Undersigned.

No refunds will be allowed on these Tickets.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 7th August, 1907.

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CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Attorneys, for Messrs. CHANDMAL SOBHACHAND,
No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that COWASJI DINSHAW DADROOWALLA, and DINBAI, daughter of SORABJI MANECKJI CHOKSEY, his wife, have contracted TO SELL to our client the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate lying and being at Modi Khana Street and Mody Cross Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 76 Square Yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 707, and New No. 5905, Old Survey No. 632, and New Survey No. 9277, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward A No. 2024, and Street Nos. 20-22 and 13, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Modi Khana Street, on or towards the West and South by the properties of Hormusji Merwanji Ghaswalla, and on or towards the North by the said Modi Cross Lane and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1907.

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The materials for removal of buildings, street No. 15, case No. 81 and street No. 181—183, case No. 56 Mulukwadi, Girgaum and Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF THE TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF VACANT LANDS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), the right of temporary occupancy of the following vacant lands:—

The vacant land case Nos. 298: 398, Street Nos. 512-516, and 75-77, 2, 3, 4, Memonwada Road and Tandel Street.

At 4 p. m. (S. T.)

The vacant land, case No. 256, Street No. 364-370, Parel Road.

The vacant land, case No. 241 and 242, Street Nos. 9-21 and 4-5: 38-39 Dharamsy Street, and Junction of Baloo Street and Dharamsy Street.

The vacant land, case No. 196, and 197, Street Nos. 79-83: 85-89 Duncan Road.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage Parcels, &c., at G. I. P. Ry. Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., at the above mentioned place:—

A quantity of Unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 9TH AUGUST, 1907.

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,

The first and only firm

Who offer their patrons **Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.**

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds **Exceptional Testimonials** from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., L.M.S., and other high personages

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

NEW PREMISES
OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
1-6 Medows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS.

FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.,
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MERCHANTS TAILORS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

Auction Sale of fine black and blue venetians, check coatings, tennis flannel, Swiss white serge house spun, etc

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort (Tal.'s Diamond Shop), by order of the concerned, consignment of various woollen pure goods, consisting of all wool fancy tennis flannels, twill coatings, white cricket and serge flannels, black and blue super-venetian and dress coatings, black cork-screws, twisted coatings, blue twill coatings, fancy assorted check worsted and tweed suitings, coloured check and home spun coatings blue and coloured military serge, coloured lustres, fancy cotton suiting tweeds, etc.

Each piece will be sold singly to suit private buyers and they are from 4 to 20 yards each.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, chairs cupboards, easy chairs, and sofas.

1 new blackwood drawing-room suite of sofas, and easy chairs, and 6 small chairs, lined tapestry.

1 mahogony cottage piano by Rose & Co.

At 3 30 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

2 gent's new bicycles.

1 rubber-tyred Phaeton.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of 61 Packages Tennis Flannels Venetian-Coatings, Oxford Checks, Crape Chintz, Zephyr Check, Black Italians, Silk black Italians, Meltons and Broad Cloth.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kapadia Bros., the undermentioned 61 packages, containing:—

K. B. M.—6604/8—5 cases each 50 pieces, tennis flannels, 35 in. by 50/55 yds.
K. B. M.—6223/7, 6319/22, 6243/7—12 cases each 25 pieces, venetian-coatings, 46 ins. by 50, yds.
K. B. M.—6436/7, 6439/4, 6440/1, 7191/5, 6409/11.—11 cases each 60 pieces, Oxford-check, 23 ins. by 60/70 yds.
K. B. M.—6738, 6740, 6742, 6745, 6732/3, 6728/9, 6741, 6743/4.—11 cases each about 50 pieces, crape-chintz 25 ins. by 68 yds.
R. A. M.—378—6781/5, 6799/6801—8 cases each 60 pieces, zephyr-check, 24 ins. by 65 yds.
S. B. I. K.—358—6343—1 case 30 pieces black Italians 45 ins. by 54 yds.
S. S. T.—6896/8—3 cases each 30 pieces, black Italians, 47 ins. by 54 yds.
R. A. M.—357—6316/8—3 cases each about 30 pieces, black Italian, white bordered, 45 ins. by 52 yds.
C. B. K.—101—5980—1 case 30 pieces, silk black Italians bordered, 48 ins. by 52 yds.
K. B. M.—5742/3—2 bales each 22 pieces, meltons, 46 ins. by 50 yds.
K. B. M.—5699—1 bale 23 pieces, meltons, 46 ins. by 50, yds.
K. B. M.—5704/5—2 bales each 22 pieces, melton, 46/47 ins. by 50 yds.
K. B. M.—5728—1 case 20 pieces, broad cloth, 47/47½ ins. by 47 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the packages to be cleared within 8 days from the day of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant at 2 30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the old Government House Road, Parel, next to the Morarji Mill the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawingroom and bedroom suites of furniture of the latest design, consisting of set of dining-table and chairs, mirror back side-board and sideboard waggons, dumb waiter set of drawing room sofas and chairs, lined plush, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers and corner cabinets marble top tables and teapoys, suits of blackwood bedroom furniture made to order bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and iron presses, chest of drawer, large size Brussels carpet, cottage piano, round table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, pictures, rich glassware and porcelainware, best plated ware etc., the property of G. E Sutcliffe, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 9TH AUGUST, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office, Shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass frouted miniature brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

1 Waler pony-gelding, goes well in harness and saddle; believed sound.

1 bay waler gelding.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.. (Bombay Time), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, Marwadi Mudan Gopal Chen Rattan and on account and risk of the mortgagor Aga Ahmed Bin Abdool Waheb Misari:—

2 parcels pearls.

Above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Landed Properties Situate At Kamatipura.

The following immovable properties situate at Kamatipura, outside the Fort, Bombay, belonging to the estate of the late Lingoobai, widow of Rajauna Jalooji, will be put up for sale by Public Auction in separate lots on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, by the order of Rao Saheb Mansji Rajooji, Rao Saheb Balkrishna Bhiwaji and Mr. Madhavrao Bhevrao Sajjan, executors of the Last Will and Testament and Codicil of the said Lingoobai.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

LOT IV.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenture land with the messuages standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 2nd Street admeasuring about 82 7-9 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3523, 3524, New Nos. 10280, 10281, Old Survey Nos, 3106 and 3107, New Survey No. 5883 and by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 1129 and Street Nos. 119 and 121.

Lot. V.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land with the messuages standing thereon, situate at Kamatipura Bazar Road, admeasuring about 226 6-9 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3309, New No. 10069, Old Survey No. 2300 and New Survey No. 5698 and by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 923 and Street Nos. 29 to 33 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by vacant ground of Kanji Khetsi, on or towards the west by Kamatipura Bazar Road, on or towards the north by the temple of Vanjari caste and on or towards the south by the house of Baloo Rajo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishunker, Kanga and Girdherlal, or to the undersigned, at their Office in Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Maldon House," Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design made to order, by "Roberts, Wimbridge" and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateaware, large dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suites of sofas, chairs, large size cabinets, mirror-door almyrahs, marble-top dressing and wash-board tables, rich pictures and oleographs, handsome flower-vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of A. Z. Pimento, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 9TH AUGUST, 1907.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has stood very well during the last 7 years, and is still in good working order. Price Rs. 15. Apply to "Machine," Bombay Gazette Office.

THE Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

THE
Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NEW SERIES OF ARTICLES

STUDIES IN THE OCCULT.

Being a Series of Studies of the Enigmas of

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH,
CRYSTAL GAZING,
TELEPATHY,
DREAMS,
PREMONITIONS,
CLAIRVOYANCE,
APPARITIONS,
ETC.,

By the Writer of
HAUNTED HOMES OF BRITAIN.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NOTES ON
INDIAN
INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPORT.

JOB-PRINTING
IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
(ESTABLISHED 1886)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly—

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages, (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated, Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

Save time, trouble, money, and temper, by sending all your orders and commissions to S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY (over Crawford & Co.)

A LADIES' DRESS MAKING and TAILORING DEPARTMENT has been added to the now existing Gents' Departments of the well-known establishment of

A. FREDOON & Co.,
Alice Buildings, Horn

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lindinhall, 2596 tons, Captain P R Scherlock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, 2285 tons, Captain J. G. Cowie, sailed yesterday for Chittagong with the same bottom cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello 3337 tons, Captain H. Bridley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hull, with a general cargo and coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3426 tons, Captain E J O Clowser will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamer J. B. Aug Kessler, 3,198 tons, Captain F. A. Bressen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Botoum, with a cargo of petroleum in bulk.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, 1326 tons, Captain E Greiwe, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar and East Africa ports via Mormugoa, with a general cargo, and 2 cabin and 71 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer Dumbia, 3219 tons, Captain F Boyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers. She also proceeded yesterday for Marseilles with the same bottom cargo and passengers the list of which appeared in our yesterday's issue.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday and Wednesday, 6th and 7th August, 1907, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly ..... Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...N J F Wilson ..... R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ....Capt Holloway ..... Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Minto..... Lt Comdr Hardern ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 8.

Baron Fairlie .....3223 Farfor ..... K Nixon & Co
Bhandara .....2213 Cook ..... M M & Co
Berwada .....3270 Carey ..... N F ..... M M & Co
Caledonia ..... 3249 Tocque ..... London ..... P & O Co
Capri .....2781 Belsito ..... F & R S N Co
Hydra .....381 Kirwboru ..... F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich .....613 Wallace ..... Shah S N Co
Islanda .....3311 Gun-Cunningham ..... M M & Co
Kosera .....804 Chappel ..... M M & Co
Lindenhall.....2596 Sherlock ....
Masagon .....3322 Powell..... P & O Co
Nizam .....2041 McLennan ..... T Morrison & Co
Oriental .....3983 Teague ....Aden.....10-8..... P & O Co
Othello.....3337 Bradley ..... F Muir & Co
Shahnoor.....2783 Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Shahjehan.....2566 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Najam .....2781 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Umballa .....3426 Clowse ..... M M & Co
Waroonga .....1609 Bamber..... P Gulf ..... M M & Co
Warora.....2565 Heddoch ..... Mackenzie & Co
Xeina .....446 Mohamad...Kchi...N F The Shah S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Othello s	Bradley	Hull, July 6
8	Lindenhall s	Scherlock	Barry, July 2
8	Dumbea s	Boyer	Noumea, June 27
8	J B Aug Kessler s..	Bressen	Batoum, July 18

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Beaborough s.....	Padgett	Dunkirk
	Kota s.....	Cole	Persian Gulf, &c
	Satara S.s	Tyrrell	Calcutta
	Clan Cameron s	Cowie.....	Chittagong
	Bundesrath s	Greiwe	Zanzibar, &c
	Dumbea s	Boyer	Marseilles

The steamer Umballa, Clowser, for Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Peshawar, for London, &c
" Lindenhall, for Antwerp, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names	From
4	Huntsman	C S Rhodes	Liverpool
	Trautenfels	R Gronau	Moji
	Tama	E B Hirst	Rangoon
	Irimere	J Seeberg	Sabang
5	Wardenfels	H Sandstedt	Rangoon
	Dragoman	J H Middleton	Madras

DEPARTURES.

6	Strathdee	L White	Bangkok

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July 30 Aug	Vessel.	From
5	Shah Nasir	Colombo
5	Dilwara	London
6	Bharata	Nagapatam
6	Pahamcotta	Rangoon
6	Oronay	Liverpool

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

6	Totomi Maru	Penang
9	Clan Mackay	Coast
9	Marq Bacquehem	Calcutta
13	Gisela	Trieste

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 7th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 6th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Crosby Hall, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sardinia, arrived at London, on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton waste, C Heerji and Co; 1,300 cwts myrabollams, T Munraj; 27 cases condiments, 10 cases curry powder, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 20 bales gunny cuttings, K Visram and Co; 254 bales cottontly and waste H E Bode and Sons; 69 cwts mowrasced, Ralli Brothers; 35 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 304 bales wool and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 101 cwts gum, J Narabheram; 1,000 cwts ferrugree, Volkart Brothers; 15 cwts pickers, C Heerjee and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—98 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 10 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—9 casks condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar s—100 cwts horns, G Luchedma; 100 cwts horns, J M Rehimtoola; 200 lbs ivory, A Visram.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—288 cofks, talteo skins, H M Halim.

FOR ANTWERP.

Peshawar s—337 cwts wheat, H Canjee; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,502 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 210 bales cotton, C Heerjee and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

Culna s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, S Leberchand; 400 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 39 bales cotton, N Pserbhoy; 210 bales cottontly and waste, Khimjee Visram and Co.

Lendenhall s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Katterturn s—220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 65 bales cottontly, N Damjee; 1,066 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts copper, M Pestonjee; 54 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewanjee and Co; 1 bale twist, Allen Bros and Co; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 154 bales cottontly, W Wolf and Sons; 220 bales cotton, N Curseljee and Co; 100 cwts mustardeed, Volkart Bros; 477 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 65 bales cottontly and 61 bales cottonrow, W Wolf and Sons.

Lichtenfels s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton waste and fly K Visram and Co; 220 bales cotton, Walker Favri and Co; 466 bales cottontly, &c., W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 300 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Franz Ferdinand s—10 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—20 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR BARI.

R Rubattino s—35 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ANCONA

R Rubattino s—30 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tocotra s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsin B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA,

Tocotra s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsin B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tocotra s—600 bales twist, M M Esabhoy.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August 7.*] [BOMBAY, *August 8.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	83 9/16	1/8	
3	do. Rentes ...	95	un	chgd
3½	do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4	1/16	
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	54 9/16		1/16
Bar Silver in London	...	32 1/16	un	chgd
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	yesterday	32	1/16
		32 1/16	un	chgd
Do.	in New York ...	yesterday	32	1/16
		69 5/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·15 1/2		
		yesterday		25 16
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·47 1/4	1/4	
		yesterday	20	47
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·86 5/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4o/o	Since	25 Apl
Do.	Short London Bills,	3½o/o		1/8
Do.	3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½	un	chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		2½		½
Do. 7-day Market Loans		2½		½

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 1 29/32d.

Council Bills :—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000—

Rs.	26,40,000	were allotted to Calcutta.	
"	7,70,000	" "	to Bombay.
"	10,000	" "	to Madras.
Rs.	36,20,000	at 1s. 4 1/32d.	

Average rate of allotment 16·03

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs.	.....	were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs.	3,80,000	were allotted to Bombay.
Rs.	.....	were allotted to Madras.
Rs.	3,80,000	at 1s. 4 1/16d.

Average rate of allotment, 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 41,50,000

Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 25,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—		Yesterday.
Spots	Steady	Quiet
Futures	Steady	Quiet
East Indian	Steady	Steady
Manchester	Steady	Steady
Total Sales	...10,000 bales.	
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	150	"
Imports	... 3,000	"
Mid-Americans ...	7·30—06	7·26 "
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	10¼—1/16	10 12/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·32	6·09	6·04	6·01
	—03	—02	

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apr.-May
6·00	5·59	5·60	6·01	6·02
—02	—02	—02	—02	—02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	2,000	bales.
Do. do. last year...	3,100	"
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	
Do. to Continent ...	...	

Spot Cotton—13·20—05

Futures.—Month of Dec. 12·07 unchanged } Advanced early owing to firm cables, and partially declined later through bales unloading,

Do. do. March 12·25+02

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—12 7/8 unchgd

Futures—Month of October 12·37+04

Do. do. of Dec. 12·32+05

Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34; New Terms—August-September—London, value.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45s, August-September
Hamburg—Sellers
Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾—1/4

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C, and F. India 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment.—October-December. Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s./9d.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 102	£ 103
Yellow Metal	4. 8 1/3	8½d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING,] [8TH AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...	4 per cent.	from 25th April.
Bank of Bombay.....	3 per cent.	" 25th July.
Bank of Bengal	3 per cent.	" 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras	4 per cent.	" 9th July.

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal Cash balance is to-day advised as Rs. 70 lacs up. No change is made in the Bank rate which remains at 3 per cent.

Exchange :—
The Market has been steady throughout the day. One Bank would buy ready bills at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight but it is doubtful if he got much. Other Banks quoted 1s. 4 1/4d. 3 months' sight at which bills were placed for three mails. For the last mail in the month the best rate offering for credits was 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight. The T. T. rate was steady at 1/4 for near delivery and a fair amount of Bank bills were sold for the mail at 1s. 4 1/32d. on demand. Far Eastern rates were steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		138 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...		166 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		150 1/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...		227

Government Paper :—
The Market has been quiet but steady and with only a small business passing in the Bazaar. Quotations opened at Rs. 96 11/16 ready and Rs. 96 9/16 for the settlement and close unchanged. Calcutta advices give their quotations as Rs 96 11/16 for cash and Rs. 96 9/16 for delivery in a month, the huge addition of Rs. 70 lacs to their cash balance apparently having very little effect on the Paper market. We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96·11	steady.
1st Settlement	"	96·9	

Bullion :—
There is no change to report in the London silver market which closed unchanged at 32 1/16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months. The New York market remains steady at 69 5/8. Locally the market opened with sellers at 32 3/4 ex. duty for cash and has declined to 32 5/8. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is unchanged.

				Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	0	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	...	...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	...	...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	...	...	32	10	0
Ditto	1st Settlement		...	32	11	0
Ditto	2nd	"	...	32	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

During the night good Broach touched Rs. 264 for a time. The market opened steady with prices quoted rather stiffer than yesterday closing rates. There is a fair enquiry both by shippers and in the bazaar for New Crop, and business is reported at ruling rates.

In ready cotton exporterer are doing little or nothing, but mills were in the market at Colaba. The turn-over was however very moderate.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	275	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...Rs.	253	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti.. "	227	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Poolgaum ... "	228	"
" " Khangaum, Akola "	230	"
Fine " Amraoti.....	230	"
Fine " Muttia	209	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... "	202	"
Fine M. G. " ... "	211/12	"
" " Bengals ... "	204/5	"
F.G.H.G. Bengals.....	197	"

OLD CROP.

Good Westerns.....	238	August
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	251	"
Good Bagalkot	224	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ...	...	...	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	6,000	bales.
Total Imports ...	...	...	1,000	"

Future Delivery prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
6·55	6·72	6·67	6·64	6·68
+03	+03	+03	+03	+03
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	
6·62	6·62	6·63	6·64	
+03	+02	+02	+03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate business passing. We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	7	10	0 B. T.
September	"	8	2	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet but steady and only a small business is reported. Quotations are as under :—

Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	3	0
Yellow Gusarat ...	"	10	2	0

Gingellyseed :—
There is no change to report in this market and we quote as follows :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	49	0	0
" " 75 p. c.	Rs.	48	0	0
Black Kutni ...	Rs.	44	0	0

Castorseed :—	Rs.	38	8	0
Tone—Quiet but steady.				
Cottonseed :—	Rs.	21	0	0
Tone—Quiet.				
Poppyseed :—	Rs.	10	2	0
Tone—Quiet.				
Mowraseed :—	Rs.	6	12	0
Tone—Quiet.				

Wheat :—
The market is steady and we quote :—

White Delhi ...	... Rs.	5	4	6 Aug., S
New White Delhi...	... "	5	1	0 Apr.-May.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,400	
India	66	
Indian Specie Bank	Rs. 10	Premium

Mills :—

Century	1,725
David	475
Empress	490
Howard and Bullough	595
Kohinoor	790
Manekji Petit	2,475
Standard	1,870
Sholapur	4125

Presses :—

Khangaum	410
Hingoli	127 1/2
New Mofussil	630
Volkart's United	1,130

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile and Co.	125
Colaba Land and Mill	1,115
Oriental Mining	71
Port Canning	480
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	60
Treacher and Co....	550

Railways :—

Ahmedabad Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti Valley	457 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,951	bales.		
Wheat	1,193	cwts.		
Linseed	2,128	"		
Rapeseed...	621	"		
Gingellyseed	325	"		
Poppyseed	77	"		
Groundnuts	22	"		
Castorseed	1,299	"		
Rice	47,081	"		
Myrabollams	1,134			
Cottonseed	7,776	"		
Mowrasced	8,575	"		
Gram	57	"		
Joowar	7	"		
Maize	92	"		

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 8.

Hardly any business has passed during the week as shippers will not pay the high rates which the owners demand.

The Ellerman Line has accepted 2,000 tons for Stafford Hall at 17s. Otherwise, business has been confined to a few small parcels.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

A Year's Successful Business.

(FROM COR OURRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST. 7.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Alliance Bank was held at Simla this after noon and was well attended. The Directors' report and the statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June were adopted.

The Bank's profits for the year amount to Rs. 3,25,932 ; dividend and bonus to shareholders at the rate of 14 per cent, per annum paid absorbing Rs. 2,10,000 ; transferred to reserve fund Rs. 50,000 raising the fund to Rs. 21,00,000 ; bonus to staff takes Rs. 34,088 and the balance carried forward to next year's account Rs. 3,18,44.

The meeting passed a resolution that the thanks of the shareholders are due to the Directors, Manager and officers of the Bank for the satisfactory conduct of the Bank's affairs and as will be seen from above the Bank had a very successful year and all concerned are to be congratulated.

MR. J. D. ROCKEFELLER, the Oil King, while travelling by train near Chicago recently, learned that the brakeman bore the same name as himself. He entered into conversation with the man, telling him that his name would be a handicap on him, and advising him to change it.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM MAY BE EARNED at too great a sacrifice if we ruin our health and happiness during its accumulation. Although money is a necessary article to possess in order to obtain the means of existence, it cannot purchase love, friendship, or immunity from the dangers and pangs of disease. The millionaire has often envied the toiling labourer his hearty appetite and sturdy health, and would gladly have sacrificed a large amount of his wealth in exchange for these blessings. Holloway's Pills, however, can give health to the most delicate. They are the precious key which can open the door leading to the smiling valley of health. They purify the system and give the essentials of strength for the blood.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PALMER—July 28, at Haldwani, U. P., the wife of G. B. Palmer, Postal Department, of a son.

THOMSON—August 4, at "Church Park," Madras, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. Thomson, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

WILLIS—August 3, at Sandoway, the wife of Dr. Horace Willis, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DONAGHUE—August 4, at Palamcottah, of enteric, Olive, the dearly beloved and eldest daughter of Laurence and Anne Donaghue, aged 16 years.

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No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

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You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 11m. ; High water, 11-57m., 11-39a. ; Low water, 4-52m., 5-49a.

P. and O. s. s. "Persia," with English mails of 26th ult., due to arrive at 6 a. m.

Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Government Telegraphs vs. Royal Artillery.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, August 10.—Bombay Gymkhana "A" and "B" Cricket Teams vs. B B. and C. I. R. and R. I. M Dockyard, respectively. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Royal Scots A Team vs. Bombay Gymkhana. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 7h. 10m. High water, 0-25a. Low water 5-28m., 6-22a.

Sunday, August 11.—11th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 0-15m., 0-52a. Low water, 6-3m , 6-54a.

Monday, August 12.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6 h. 19m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 0-50m., 1-19a. Low water, 6-37m., 7-26a.

Tuesday, August 13.—Opening of tenders for Port Trustees' new loan of 44 lakhs. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Royal Artillery vs. Customs. Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 1-25m., 1-48a. Low water, 7-10m., 7-58a.

Wednesday, August 14.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Co., Macmillan Building, 4-9 p. m. Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Macmillan Building, 3-p. m. Wilson College : Lecture on "Travels, Old and New," 6-30 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Government Telegraphs vs. Bombay Gymkhana. Sun rises, 6h. 19m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 8m. ; High water, 2-2m., 2-21a. ; Low water, 7-44m., 8-31a.

Thursday, August 15.—Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 2-45m., 3-0a. Low water, 8-21m., 9-9a.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Maharaja Mansingji of Baria left Bombay for his State yesterday attended by his followers.

A PLEADER'S SECOND WIFE.—With reference to a report in yesterday's paper with the above heading, we are asked to state that Khalele was the family priest of Mr. Joglekar, who was taken to Bombay with the object of subsequently proving that the marriage was neither valid nor legal. The "prayaschrit" or penitential ceremony was performed by Mr. Joglekar before his re-admission into the caste.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers of 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, the String Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March.....	The Lion's Bride.....	G. B. Price
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti
Serenade	Standchen	Franz Schubert
Selection	The Country Girl	Monckton
Valse	Monte Carlo	M Depret

COUNTERFEITING THE KING'S COINS.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Dixon charged Poona Rama and two others, all Wagrees, with counterfeiting the King's coins. It was in consequence of certain information received that Superintendent Dixon with Mr. Dixon and a party of native policemen raided some huts at Madanpura on Tuesday night. In one of these huts the police noticed the first accused busy with a mould for counterfeiting coins. The accused's huts were searched in the presence of a panch, when thirteen counterfeit rupees, bearing the effigy of the King-Emperor, were found concealed in ashes under the fire-place ; several other implements for counterfeiting coins were also found and taken charge of by the police. The case stands adjourned.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad disposed of the case in which Abkari Inspector Darashah Cooverji charged Gajadhar Munshi and Ramnath Gopiprasad, Pardesis, with selling cocaine without a licence. The evidence showed that the accused were partners and sold cocaine to approved customers only. With a view to evade detection and arrest, they had arranged that they should stand on a road at a little distance from one another, and when a customer desired to purchase the drug, he paid money to one of them and then went to the other and got the cocaine from him. This procedure rendered it difficult for the Abkari officers to prove a sale. Mr. Cooverji therefore got round some of the approved customers and with their assistance succeeded in arresting the two accused on the 3rd instant while selling cocaine in this way at Grant Road. On the accused being subsequently searched they were found to be in possession of twenty-six packets of cocaine. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced both the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each or, in default, to undergo Six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE WASHING BUSINESS OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

Suit in Bombay.

On the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard a suit brought by Premabai, widow, and others, against Munore Purshotam, in which the plaintiffs' prayed that the defendant may be ordered to account for all monies received by him in respect of the washing business of the P. and O. Company, and may be ordered to account for his management of the plaintiffs' business to that it may be ordered that the plaintiffs are entitled ; an equitable charge upon the defendant's property in Nagdevi Street : that the balance due may be ascertained ; that the property may be sold by order of the Court and the proceeds applied in payment of the plaintiffs' claim ; that a receiver be appointed, etc. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Mr. M. R. Vakil, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Romer, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the first plaintiff is the widow of one Kashidas Vithal, who for many years prior to his death had a contract with the P. and O. Company for the washing of the linen and other articles of the company. Kashidas died intestate in 1890 leaving a son Kersondas Kashidas, a stepson of the first plaintiff. The washing contract was continued by the first plaintiff and Kursondas until the death of the latter in 1897. Kursondas left two sons, the second and third plaintiffs, and a daughter. The second and third plaintiffs being minors, the first plaintiff continued the family business for the benefit of the family and continued the washing contract with the P. and O. Company. The bills for washing done and the cheques in payment thereof were made out in the name of the first plaintiff. The defendant is a distant relation of the first plaintiff, and in 1900 he came forward and offered to assist the first plaintiff in the washing business and he gradually took over the whole management. He received the cheques, cashed them, and paid thereout the household expenses of the plaintiffs and the expenses of the washing establishment. He represented to first plaintiff that he had accumulated monies and kept regular accounts. There was a deposit of Rs. 4,000 in the Bank of Bombay which belonged to the plaintiffs. That sum was withdrawn and paid to defendant as a loan in March 1902 on the security of his property in Nagdevi Street. Defendant utilised the monies withdrawn from the Bank and the accumulations of the monies received on account of the washing business. The first plaintiff had called upon the defendant to render an account of his management of the washing business, and to execute a legal mortgage of his property, but the defendant had failed to comply with such requests. The plaintiff believed that Rs. 20,000 would be found due to them by the defendant.

The defendant, in his written statement, said that he was merely the mehta of the first plaintiff, and in 1901, at the request of the first plaintiff, he agreed to assist her in her business on a yearly salary of Rs. 525. He managed the business and the monies were kept by the first plaintiff in her safe. He denied that he personally attended at the office of the P. and O. Company, signed bills and cashed cheques. On a few occasions, when the first plaintiff was unable to attend the P. and O. office and the Bank, he signed the bills and cashed cheques and the monies were always handed over by him to the first plaintiff. With reference to the sum of Rs. 4,000, defendant said that only Rs. 2,700 out of that sum was lent to him, for which he had passed promissory notes and deposited the title deeds of his property by way of security. He denied that the title deeds were deposited to secure all the monies in respect of the washing business. He ceased to be in the service of the plaintiff at the end of 1905, and all the books of account remain d in the possession of the plaintiffs. He submitted that the suit was vexatious and should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the details of the case was proceeded with.

QUESTION OF ENHANCING RENT.

In the High Court their Lordships the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice Mr. Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have heard a case in which one Ramakrishna Atmaram and two others, original plaintiffs and appellants, sued the original defendant and respondent Maugesh Ramachandra, for recovering enhanced rent. Mr. H. C. Coyaji appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. S. S. Patkar. Plaintiff sued to recover rent at an enhanced rate, notice of enhancement having been given. Defendant contended that he held the land at a fixed rent ; that plaintiffs were not entitled to any increased rent ; that plaintiffs' right, if any, to enhance the rent had been extinguished by limitation ; and that

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The 7th August 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1907.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

VERY little appears to be known on this side of the seas of the Council of India Bill, which has now passed its Third Reading in the Commons. In his Budget speech, the Secretary of State observed that the nomination of one or possibly two Indian members to serve on the Council of India was contemplated, and when it was suddenly announced that a Bill to amend the law relating to that Council had been introduced many publicists in this country jumped to the conclusion that it would include the authorization of the appointment of the Native members. Moreover, the names of several prominent Indian gentlemen were freely mentioned as the first to be chosen. Reuter told us that when the Bill was introduced no explanation was given, that it did not relate to the appointment of Native Members of Council, but fixed the membership at a maximum of fourteen and a minimum of ten, reduced the possible absence from India before appointment to five years, fixed the salary at a thousand a year and reduced the term of office to seven years, while it also repealed the Acts of 1876 and 1889. We shall have the text of the Bill and the reports of the debate on the First Reading by to-day's mail. At the Second Reading Mr. Morley is reported to have briefly explained the measure, whereupon Mr. O'Donnell moved its rejection saying that nothing would be more dangerous than the introduction of Natives unless they were representative men. But he withdrew from his position when Mr. Morley pointed out that the Bill did not mention Natives. And the impression created was that Mr. Morley's Budget Speech promise had meant nothing. But if yesterday's telegrams mean anything, it is that Indian gentlemen may be appointed to the Council, though there is no stipulation that any shall. Let us look at the text as wired by Reuter:

Mr. Laidlaw moved that two members of the Council should be natives in India, and that two must have resided in India for not less than ten years.

Mr. Morley said he was unable to accept the amendment as it would erect racial standards. There ought to be no statutory difference between European and Native members of the Community.

Which, we take it, indicates that Europeans and Indians will be appointed at His Majesty's pleasure on the nomination of the Secretary of State. And again:

Mr. O'Donnell moved that any native appointed to the Council should have been elected a member of a Legislative Council or Provincial Council, at some time previous, for five years.

Mr. Morley said he objected to any restriction of the area of choice.

Which means that he would leave the Secretary of State an entirely free hand to choose whomsoever he deems best qualified to serve the State, whether he shall have been a member of a Legislative Council or not. India then may take it for granted that Mr. Morley's promise will be fulfilled and an Indian member of the Council of India, if not two, will be appointed under the new Act before long. The limitation of possible absence from India to five years disqualifies Sir Antony Macdonnell in favour of whose appointment a special amendment was moved.

THE SECOND CHAMBER. LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE,—the descendant of an old noble family, whose founder helped Henry VII to gain Bosworth Field and who was subsequently Captain General and then Marshal of the English Armies sent by Henry VII to France,—makes an appeal in the *National Review* for an unreformed House of Lords. That some reform is imperative is very widely recognised. Few would go the length Lord Willoughby de Broke goes, who wishes to leave the Upper House precisely as it is, and urges the necessity for seriously considering whether the present House does not possess the exact degree of talent and just the right amount of power, coupled with the necessary instinct to adapt itself to the part it has to play and whether the very grave step of substituting for it another Second Chamber has sufficient justification. It is remarkable to find one, who is the nineteenth of his line, eager and able to defend hereditary institutions. Lord Newton's Bill provoked the present defender of the House to action. Its effect, he argues, would be to pull to pieces an integral portion of a very ancient fabric gradually knitted together through the ages, strong enough to resist the wear and tear of centuries, yet probably, from its very nature, peculiarly sensitive to any attempt at alteration or reconstruction. "No protestations of moderation or modest disclaimers or organic design are of the slightest avail when adduced in support of a measure whose avowed object is to reduce and really to abolish the hereditary peers of the realm and to introduce in their place peers whose right to legislate will be based on qualifications hitherto unknown to the composition of the English peerage. For this measure does not merely aim at the reduction of the hereditary element upon which, from its inception, the House of Lords has depended for its composition; it is at once perfectly plain that if it becomes law, heredity, pure and simple, will no longer entitle the holder of a peerage to a seat in the House unless he has stood the test of election, or is invested with one of certain qualifications set forth in the schedule of the Bill; so that by abolishing forthwith the claim of any peer to be summoned to the House solely in virtue of the fact that he is exercising a right and a privilege conferred on him by the Crown, what has been called a modification of the hereditary principle really amounts to a fundamental alteration in the basis and constitution of the House of Lords." The test of election, it is true, has not answered very satisfactorily in the Commons. The majority is frequently in the wrong and throws out very excellent men to make room for some who would be much better employed in the factory or workshop, or even driving a cab. But the democratic tide is flowing and must assail the Upper House as well as the Lower.

Lord Willoughby de Broke does not seek to defend the Upper House because it has worked well in the past, though he holds that it is better than any other known Second Chamber, that it has hitherto invariably correctly gauged the temper of the nation, and that at the present moment it stands higher in the estimation of the English people than ever it did before. When purely parochial business is under discussion he admits that the attendance is small, but on any occasion when a matter of national impatience is to be disposed of a sufficient number of peers attend to "give dignity to the appearance of the House and power to its debates." If there are too many peers, our critic says, there are two ways of limiting the number, one being for the Government of the day to curb its generosity in the direction of creating new peers, and the other to give anyone whom it is proposed to create a peer the choice of taking either a life or a hereditary peerage, with possibly some limitation as to the number of life peers to be created. Either plan is good, the only wonder is that so eminently practical a nobleman does not suggest some kind of preliminary examination as a test of the fitness of new peers or their successors for legislative work, before admitting them to the House—a test which might also advantageously be applied to the candidates for the Commons. In defence of the hereditary principle an appeal to the centuries is risked and Lord Willoughby de Broke considers that to deprive a peer of his writ of summons is to take away from him a right, a privilege and an office expressly delegated to him by the Crown and is in point of fact nothing more or less than an act of spoliation, legalised though it may be. On one point most people will agree with the noble writer—that it is extremely undesirable to introduce the atmosphere of electioneering into the Second Chamber together with canvassing, party feeling and all the odious concomitants of an appeal to a body of voters. For undoubtedly the greatest advantage of the hereditary system—with all its faults—is the independence of thought and action that it secures to the members of the Second Chamber. And we agree that a great deal of the confidence reposed in the House of Lords by a large section of the community is derived from the knowledge that the members of it are controlled by no political friction and answerable to no constituency. Indeed there are many good points in the present system as well as numerous bad ones, facts which make the problem of the House of Lords one which cannot be solved in a hurry,

SOUTH AFRICAN FEDERATION. ONE of the most important questions in South Africa has come within reasonable distance of full consideration by reason of a Minute addressed by the Cape Ministry to the Governor, in view of the conference on railway matters to be held between the various Governments of South Africa during the coming year, giving their opinion that any serious attempt on the part of the several British Colonies to accomplish a settlement of the latter question brought them to the border line of the larger question of political unification or federation. It is a subject which necessarily attracts widespread attention. Dr. Jameson has laid great stress on the number of matters affecting the interests of the Colonies which can only be settled with the concurrence of one or more of the other South African Governments. Lord Selbourne, who has published all correspondence on the matter, deals with it in a broadly sympathetic spirit and the replies received from the then existing Governments of the remaining Colonies show a spirit of general acquiescence in the desirability of discussion. The new Transvaal Government, especially, has taken pains to disassociate itself from the attitude of aloofness taken up by its predecessor. On July 8 notice was given in the House of Assembly of Cape Colony asking the Ministry, during the recess, to approach the Governments of other self-governing Colonies for a definite opinion on the matter. The High Commissioner has already expressed the deliberate opinion that the union of South Africa should be attempted on the basis of leaving all outstanding inter-colonial difficulties to the final arbitration of a Federal Parliament. It is possible the Cape and Natal will fall in with this view. The problem lies in the attitude of the Transvaal. Is public opinion there prepared to subordinate everything to the supreme need for union, and allow the vexed question of Delagoa Bay to be settled by a South African Legislature? If the answer to this question were in the affirmative, the prospect for early federation would be much brighter than it actually is. For, of all the causes of disunion which are actually in operation at the present time, that connected with Delagoa seems the most likely to block the way to an early and satisfactory solution. The difficulty of the situation is aggravated by the fact that the people of the Transvaal have got the idea into their heads that the continued aggrandisement of Delagoa Bay at the expense of the Cape and Natal ports is to them a matter of paramount importance. Possibly Lord Selborne's memorandum will do something to remove this strange misapprehension; if so, it will be a great gain. At all events, the true basic facts of the situation have now been placed on record. These are that there is insufficient evidence to justify the familiar contention of Transvaalers that Delagoa Bay is the "natural," *i.e.*, the cheapest and most convenient, route for goods from Europe. Under federation, which means the unification of railways and pooling of receipts it would matter nothing to the Transvaal Treasury by what route the imports of the country arrived. The real crux of the situation is the labour supply from Portuguese territory which the Transvaal receives in consideration for the railway preference. At the present time ninety per cent. of the Transvaal labour supply comes from Mozambique and, knowing how difficult labour is to obtain in the Transvaal, it is somewhat hopeless to expect the Colony to cut itself off readily from the chief source of supply.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE. THAT humorous body of men which is sitting at the Hague to compose the Peace Conference, has at last offered its choicest joke for the delectation of the various nations which have been looking on with an amused smile at the efforts of their representatives to be bland and non-committal. Belgium however has been tactless; it has entirely misunderstood the *raison d'etre* of the Hague gathering and it has proposed the abolition of the very thing at which all the Powers are striving to succeed. It was George Griffith who wrote two novels on the effect of aerial navigation on warfare. He did not originate the idea. Ever since the first balloon ascended some thoughts have been turned to the possibility of carrying on warfare from above and there is little doubt that such methods have a far greater chance of becoming facts than the proclamations of universal peace. The Russian and French Delegates were exceedingly frank, but it was necessary for some one to be so. They gave an exact summing up of the situation when they opposed the proposal as "hindering progress in the art of war." That is the last thing that must be done for perfection in that act is the only thing which can procure peace. An analysis of the Italian proposal shows that it is of an exceedingly belligerent nature. Aeroplanes should be forbidden, because a bullet might well pass through a part and do little damage. But a bullet in the bag of a balloon would almost inevitably bring it to earth and the tender mercies of the armed "peace party" below. Lord Reay, too, has distinguished himself for it is news to hear of military operations carried on at sea. But out of the mouths of Delegates may come forth truth.

HOSPITAL WORK IN BURMA. PLAGUE was responsible for a large decrease in the attendance at hospitals in Burma during 1906. The total number of patients treated was 1,016,320, a decrease of 6,535 on the number of the previous year. The decrease was chiefly under in-patients and amounted to 6,262, against 178 out-patients. The former, however, is more than accounted for by a decrease of 9,640 in the Segregation Camp Hospital at Rangoon. This was brought about by an order given that the custom of treating out-going passengers for diseases other than plague should cease, while greater discrimination was observed in the detention of "suspects." On the other hand, under this institution 4,596 are for the first time shown as out-patients and represent solely those who were detained for a period sufficient correctly to diagnose their diseases. If the latter figure be taken into account there is virtually a decrease in the provincial total of out-patients to that extent in addition to the 173 already mentioned. While the plague scare has frightened away one class of patient, there was another class which came forward with greater readiness than ever before. There was a considerable increased activity in operative surgery—the total of 25,893 operations performed is compared with 24,536 in 1905. The report on the year emphasizes the necessity for an improvement in the practice of midwifery. The difficulty lies in finding women of the right class, but efforts are being made to solve the difficulty.

SHIPPING PROBLEMS. HOW many and varied are the problems which beset those connected with the shipping world is not generally realised. Such problems, however, are continually coming up for settlement and occupy a considerable amount of the time of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. As a result that body has issued a handy little book containing some of the most important decisions on shipping and mercantile matters which have come under notice since 1882. A preface to the little volume states that the material has been obtained from actual decisions made by the Chamber and that every care has been taken to make the decisions as complete and as concise as the individual subjects will allow. The decisions given are, of course, not absolute, for circumstances must always alter cases, but the ideas will be readily appreciated by those interested in such matters and the publication of the volume will no doubt save the Chamber a considerable amount of adjudicative work.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras, on his way to Kistna in January, will stay a short time at Nellore.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer, *Bombay Maru*, left Singapore for Hongkong, on the 8th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Oceana*, with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant, left Suez at 10 p.m. on Wednesday.

A FRONTIER report states that the Khubyannis who fled to the hills to escape military service have now returned and that General Amir Mahomed Khan has been sent by Sirdar Nasrullah Khan to capture the leading men.

MR. A. C. BOLT contradicts the statement that has been made to the effect that he has resigned the post offered him, inasmuchas he never took over charge for reasons into which it is unnecessary for him to enter, but which he is placing fully before Government.

DURING the week ending 6th August 829½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of this 693 chests were shipped to China, 113 were purchased for the Madras Government, 11 for the Bombay Government, 4 purchased by the Farmer at Pandu Mewas and 12 by the Farmer at Ahmedabad. During the same period 615 chests were imported from Indore.

A CONFIDENT feeling has been growing for some time that Ceylon is about to experience the best possible antidote for the evils of discontent, says the *Times of Ceylon*, which beset an official policy of stagnation when private enterprise is at full flood—that Sir Henry McCallum has been given important orders, which will quickly prove how successful has been Ceylon's agitation for increased railways and her demand for a "forward policy." It has even been stated that His Excellency is bringing out the sanction for the Ratnapura line.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 6th was 728, giving a death-rate of 45·90 per annum per thousand as against 65·20 the corresponding period of last year, and 44·22 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 63 died from fevers; 9, plague; 2, small-pox; 2, measles; 43, cholera; 2, leprosy; 52, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 168, affections of the respiratory organs; 54, diarrhœa; 43, dysentery; 43, still-born; 103, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of death shows:—Jain, 18; Brahmin, 29; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 323; Hindu low caste, 76; Musalman, 142; Parsee, 45; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 17; European, 4; Negro-African 2. The total number of births was 336 as against 383 the corresponding period of last year, and 374 the average over the past five years. The rate of mortality according to the new census was 36·42 as compared with 34·76 last year.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

STANDARD TIME. Now that one has a chance to think, owing to the cessation of rain, there are quite a lot of things worth attention in this stupid old town by the sea. Am I right in calling it "a stupid old town? I think the answer is yes, for quite a number of reasons." May I be permitted to name some? For example, it is surely very stupid that the Crawford Market clock should be showing 6, when the Victoria Station clock is at 6-39. The persons who allow their petty little obstinacies to interfere with the general convenience in this way are surely very stupid. I was one of the strongest opponents of the introduction of standard time; but once it was introduced, and every man of common sense ought to bow to the decision. As far as I can see the introduction of standard time did no good and did no harm. But it is the official time and has, moreover, been adopted by ninety-nine per cent. of the intelligent population of Bombay. That being so, what on earth is the use of kicking against the pricks? No doubt a minority is entitled to protest and to convert, if it can, the majority to its point of view. But when that proves hopeless, what is gained by petty opposition? If the Municipality is responsible for the Crawford Market clock being wrong, the sooner it puts it right, the better. Canute could not keep the waves back, and he had sense enough not to continue trying to do so until he was drowned. His example might reasonably be followed by some of our local potentates.

NEW COIN. Certainly one of the most important things that has happened of late is the introduction of the nickel anna. They are now in everybody's hands, and I am told that one bank issued several hundreds of thousands of them the first day they were legal tender. They are nicely designed and, owing to the shape of their edge, are not likely to be mistaken for either 8 annas or a sovereign. Many a half sovereign has been given late at night to the ingenious gharrywalla under the impression it was an 8-anna bit. The donor makes a mistake, and the strange thing is that the gharrywalla never seems to notice it. But the nickel is quite different, and only under exceptional circumstances could a mistake arise. It is certainly cleaner and brighter than the copper coins in use. It has several other advantages. For example, it will make an excellent waistcoat button or poker counter, and these are no light things. Some critics aver that the cooly and the waiter will find their incomes considerably reduced in the matter of tips. Personally, I believe that the man who gave two annas backsheesh will continue to do so regardless of the nickel anna. If he did not, it would certainly be very hard lines on those who depend principally on tips for their livelihood.

DANCE DESCRIPTIONS. I should be glad to be permitted to observe that I have never written any account of a dance in Bombay. It may seem a little surprising to have to write such a disclaimer; but these things are continually being attributed to me without any reason whatever. At the same time I feel myself quite equal to writing an account of a dance in the best style of the lady journalist. I should begin somewhat in this way:—"My dear Lotty, You were unlucky not to be at the —— dance on Tuesday. Charlie and I went together and we dined with the B's first. Charlie says he doesn't see much good fooling about going to dances and shows of that sort in the monsoon, but even he had to admit that everything was done in the very best style. I wore my green foulard dress with the pink insertions and my turquoise necklace. There were not very many people present as the dance was rather select; among the men several legal luminaries seemed to be enjoying themselves, and there were many of our gallant defenders tripping on the excellent floor. It is such a pity that the latter (of course I don't mean the floor, dear,) are not permitted to wear their uniforms. They look so much less like waiters in them. I danced six times with Harry and we sat out several dances in the furthest away kalajagah—you see the Archdeacon wasn't there, dear. Among others Mrs. Malabar Hill looked suffocatingly handsome in purple velvet with a Tait's diamond tiara—and so on for at least a column. The thing is really immensely easy, which is perhaps why no one has ever asked me to do it.

ENTERTAINMENTS. We have had dull times of late after dinner but for the billiard handicaps at the various clubs. However, things promise to brighten up considerably in the near future. The Bandmann Comedy Company is about to pay us a return visit, and I think that this time they may expect success from the very beginning. When they came last time they were somewhat of an unknown quantity, but before they went away they had proved themselves infinitely superior to anything of the sort we have ever had in Bombay before. Their reportoire is largely different from last time, and two of the plays I have made up my mind to see are The Liars and The Admirable Crichton. Especially I look forward to the pleasure of seeing Miss Hamer again. That lady is certainly of a very different calibre to any actress Bombay has seen. Her resemblance to Irene Vanbrugh is very striking, and I know of a photograph of the latter lady which is frequently mistaken for one of the former. The visit will also be interesting on account of the production of a new play by a local author called "The Intervener." I wish the Company every success, and I take it that if Bombay is not prepared to support so excellent a Company as this, it may make up its mind to revert to the awful travesties of the drama we used to be favoured with.

OUR AMATEURS. In addition to professional performances amateur talent will be much in evidence both this month and next. Whispers reach me that there will be two performances this month in the house lately occupied by Mr. Justice Batty which possesses an excellent stage. These performances are, I understand, on behalf of the Girls' Friendly Association. The seating accommodation will be very limited and there will be a rush for tickets. In September the Pierrots will perform for four nights at one of the theatres. Those who remember their entertainment last rains will be glad to see them again. This time, however, the programme will be much more interesting, as the second part, instead of consisting of a miscellaneous concert, will be a farcical melodrama. The Pierrot part of the entertainment will introduce the latest successes, most of which will be new to the Bombay public. Mr. Croft is stage manager, and Messrs. Firth and Webb look after the business arrangements. It looks as if we should have quite a lot to go and see after dinner from about the 20th of August onwards.

FOOTBALL. The Harwood League is drawing to a close and I was present at two of the concluding matches on Saturday. It certainly seems an extraordinary thing that the Scots' "B" team were unable to beat their "A" team. Of course it was very important to the A team not to lose this match, if they are to occupy second place in the League, and that may possibly be the reason for the "B" team's failure to perform the obvious. If so, I confess there seems to be little of the sporting spirit about the arrangement. Places on the League table ought to be obtained by merit and, had this been a horse race, there would certainly have been an inquiry by the stewards into the running of the "B" team. The other game between the Rovers and the Gymkhana was much more vigorous and active, if not so scientific. I was very pleased to see the Gunners easily defeat the Scots' "A" team last night, and there is no doubt that the former are a much improved team and should give a very good account of themselves in the Rovers Tournament. Talking of which, I think it is a great pity that the Scots are not going to put their best team into the field to defend the Cup they so ably won last year. No second team will have the slightest chance of doing so. Still pot-hunting is a very attractive pursuit no doubt. Rugby football apparently is booming, as both the Scots and the Gunners have teams. Their knowledge of the game at present is comparatively slight, but when that has been acquired their superior training and physique ought to make them very formidable opponents. The Gymkhana is apparently troubled with a plethora of players as it never plays the same team twice.

STUDIES IN THE OCCULT.

Psychical Research in General.

[BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HAUNTED HOMES OF BRITAIN."]

On all sides there is evidence of growing interest in the unsolved problems of the occult. Materialism has a new foe to reckon with in the organised efforts of trained minds to discover the truth about a future life by a correct interpretation of the phenomena known as psychical or meta-psychical. The most presistent and successful investigations in this difficult field have hitherto been at work in England, and America and much of the valuable pioneer work—the collection of facts scientifically tested—has been done by the Society for Psychical Research in London. A few years ago no serious scientist would have thought of devoting himself to matters generally called mystical, and such as belong to the unclassified residuum of science. But now some of the greatest minds are employed in building up a new science out of the facts which not so long ago were discarded by all intelligent people in the West as barbarous and old-time superstitious. "The residual phenomena which to-day excite so much interest are associated with a theory of things—a spiritual theory which physical science supposed it had successfully dislodged." They come chiefly within the province of psychology, for even though they may include actual physical facts they are closely associated with peculiar and abnormal mental states. The various phenomena which may be described as the residues of science are alleged raps and knockings, the alleged movement of physical objects without contact, technically called telekinetic, alleged telepathy or thought-transference, alleged clairvoyance or perception of objects and events at a distance and without the ordinary sensory impressions, apparitions, or ghosts, whether of the living or the dead, and alleged mediumistic communications with dead." Such, in characteristically guarded language is the statement of the subject-matter of "Enigmas of Psychical Research" a useful and recent book by Prof. Hyslop, the author of *Science and a Future Life*. Prof. Hyslop has an interesting account of the Greek and other ancient oracles which he regards "as the source in antiquity of all the phenomena which we now separate into so many types." There are also in ancient history many independent notices of telepathic messages, apparitions and crystal vision, and it is plain that the claims for the supernormal are not new but figure equally in the annals of the civilized and the uncivilized. This being so it is the bounden duty of science to undertake their investigation. The phenomena must be explained however much the explanation may modify existing scientific theories. It cannot be made too clear that however theories may be upset, established facts cannot be shaken, by the invasion of a new science into the old. In the authoritative words of Charles Richet, Professor of Physiology in Paris, "Astronomy physiology, physics and mathematics, chemistry and zoology, need not be afraid. They are intangible, and nothing can injure the imposing assemblage of incontestable facts which constitute them. But notions, hitherto unknown, may be introduced, which, without casting doubts upon pristine truths, may cause new ones to enter their domain, and change, or even upset, our established notions of things. The facts may be unforeseen, but they will never be contradictory." For instance if the phenomenon of *raps* is a real phenomenon and be explained in a non-supernatural way, the science of physics would not be overthrown; there would simply be a new force to reckon with, a mechanical force until then unknown. In view of the late discoveries of Rotgen rays and Hertzian waves no one can maintain that we know all Nature's forces, and the man who, therefore, scoffs at the investigation of alleged psychical phenomena as a work of supererogation is endowed with more than the arrogance of the theological bigots of old time.

But although it be a fact that scientific prejudice has frequently delayed scientific progress and that in the matters now under discussion orthodox science is only just waking up to the realisation that she cannot afford to ignore the wonders of the occult, yet much has been already done by courageous and disinterested workers, and a vast quantity of material has been accumulated by them for testing in the crucible of science. We have scarcely yet got beyond the preliminary stage, and though many facts have been observed and recorded by men of exceptional ability Sir Oliver Lodge's dictum "that we know nothing at present which will suffice to weld the whole together into a comprehensive and comprehensible scheme" remains indisputably true. And again "the territory under exploration is not yet a scientific State. We are in the pre-Newtonian, possibly the pre-Copernican, age of this nascent science; and it is our duty to accumulate facts and carefully record them for a future Kepler to brood over." These well chosen words are to be found in the eminent English scientist's introduction to the English translation of *Metapsychical Phenomena*, an account of the wonders associated with mediums, by J. Maxwell, a French doctor of medicine and distinguished lawyer, who has devoted much leisure to these things. The incomplete state of the new science may be realised from reading the pages of Dr. Maxwell. For while many thinkers are led by mediumistic phenomena to the belief in discarnate spirits, the shrewd Frenchman disbelieves in supernatural intervention altogether. Convinced of the reality of many of these phenomena, he attributes them to some force existing within ourselves, an unknown force not in accordance with Nature's laws as we understand them to-day. And his arguments cannot be ignored by the votaries of the spiritistic theory, as his thorough medical training has rendered him a most competent observer of phenomena which are chiefly associated with nervous and mental pathology. On the other hand the labours of the Psychical Research Society in fields wider than the seance room point towards an explanation of a certain class of apparitions and possibly of clairvoyance on a spiritistic basis. It is thus obvious that in the present state of our knowledge no comprehensive scheme capable of explaining all the facts is possible.

We shall conclude this introductory article with a brief notice of the Psychical Research Society which, in the words of the eminent psychologist Prof. James "has done more to submit apparently rebellious phenomena to scientific discipline than any other body." The S. P. R. as we may call it for convenience, was founded in 1882 by a number of enthusiasts in the cause of knowledge. Their names are a sufficient disclaimer to any accusations of soft-headedness or idiotic credulity which the ignorant and prejudiced may choose to level against the society. Amongst them were Prof. Henry Sidgwick, one of the most critical and sceptical minds that the last generation produced R. H. Hutton, the late Editor of the *Spectator*; Edmund Gurney; and F. W. H. Myers, the brilliant essayist. The bard-headed Arthur Balfour is a Vice-President of the Society and the two well-known scientists, Lodge and Richet, have been amongst the most active contributors to its proceedings. No scientific journal could be conducted in a more critical spirit than the Proceedings of the S. P. R.; and complaints have been made that the standard of proof insisted on is too exacting rather than too low. The purpose of the Society was two-fold—"first, to carry on systematic experimentation with hypnotic subjects, mediums, clairvoyants and others; and, secondly, to collect evidence concerning apparitions, haunted houses and similar phenomena which are incidentally reported, but which, from their fugitive character, admit or no controls." As a sort of bureau for accumulating reports of such phenomena as apparitions the S. P. R. has done an immense amount of work. The literature on this subject is enormous but most of it is valueless, no systematic attempt being generally made to weigh the evidence for the supernatural. But on their past hand the workers of the Society have insisted on quality, not quantity, and have stamped on the whole of their work its true evidential worth These rigorous methods of procedure render Gurney's *Phantasm of the Living* and Myer's *Survival of Human Personality after death* a work of unique value to the investigator in the field of occult. Both books were published under the *imprimatur* of the S. P. R. The *Census of Hallucination* and the article of Miss X on *Crystal Vision* are among the most valuable of the ordinary 'Proceedings' of the Society. As an experimenting body on the other hand the Society, though it has exposed many frauds, has been unable to achieve any epoch-making results, chiefly because such work takes an immense amount of time and the funds do not yet suffice to retain the undivided services of skilled experimenters. Still, the S. P. R. has contributed much to the elucidation of the occult, and as years roll on it will seem more and more,

THE ART OF WAR.

PEACE CONFERENCE FEARFUL.

Ludicrous Situation.

THE VALUE OF AIRSHIPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

A Commission of the Hague Conference has discussed the Belgian proposal to renew the declaration of 1899, prohibiting the dropping of explosives from balloons.

The Russian and French Delegates opposed the proposal, as hindering progress in the art of war.

Lord Reay said the earth and sea were sufficient for military operations. The air must be left free.

The proposal was dropped in the absence of unanimity.

Italy proposed the restriction of military operations to steerable balloons, urging, in view of the progress in aerostatics, the expediency of the imposition of limitations, instead of prohibition.

The proposal was also partially supported, but the French and German Delegates opposed it.

The wonderful performance of the "Patrie" military balloon at the Longchamp review seems to have excited much attention in Germany. The Press appears to have become suddenly awake to the fact that in one respect at least the French military authorities have got ahead of their rivals. Really, the Patrie did nothing last Sunday that it has not done half a dozen times before, to the full knowledge of everybody, the German War Office included. And the German military authorities cannot be accused of neglecting the problem of aerial navigation. Count Zeppelin has been making costly experiments at their expense for more than two years, apparently without complete success, for in September last an attempt was made to buy a balloon from the makers of the Patrie, Messrs. Lebaudy Brothers. The offer, says the "Petit Parisien," was made by Herr von Kobler, on behalf of a private company, but Messrs. Lebaudy refused to entertain it. It is said that the price offered was £50,000, or four times the cost of the Patrie. So the Germans have had to put their trust in Count Zeppelin and are no doubt anxiously awaiting the trial he will shortly make of his balloon over the land—as yet it has not ventured to quit the tranquil bosom of Lake Constance.

Naturally, precise details of the construction of the Patrie have never been made public, but the following recapitulation of descriptions already published in the "Standard" will give a fair idea of what she is like. I may add, however, that, according to M. Julliot, the engineer who designed the airship, the secrets of the Patrie do not lie in her component parts, but in the nice exactitude with which they have been put together. The Patrie was built at Moissans, near Mantes, at the balloon building yards of Messrs. Lebaudy Bros., the constructors of the balloon named the Lebaudy, which by its astonishing capabilities had caused such a serious interest to be taken in the dirigible balloon. The plans were provided by M Julliot, an eminent French engineer, who has designed the Lebaudy. M. Julliot proposed a cigar-shaped ballon to be inflated with hydrogen, almost 200 feet long with a diameter of 34 feet at its fullest point, and having a volume of 111,250 c. ft.

HOW IT IS BUILT.

The "Patrie" is built of silk and india-rubber. To suspend the motor and balloon car, several thin steel hoops are placed round the balloon, and the mechanical parts are suspended from these by means of steel tubes. Inside the main balloon, near the middle, is a smaller balloon, having a volume of about 21,000 c. ft. filled with air and connected with a ventilating apparatus near the machine, by means of which it is used as a compensator, thus saving the use of a large quantity of ballast. At the rear of the balloon are placed large horizontal and vertical planes of canvas stretched over steel tubes. These are intended to maintain its stability, and answer much the same purpose, one may say, as the tail feathers of a bird. The rudders, another set of planes, two fore and two aft, are fixed on a level with the platform. The motor, a four-cylinder 60-h.p. petrol-driven machine, is placed near the middle of this platform, and drives two screws, one on either side.

M. Julliot's instructions were accurately carried out, and few alterations had to be made to his plans during construction. The capabilities of the balloon exceeded, indeed, all the provisions of its designer and builders, the contracts stipulated that it should carry four men, but it was soon seen that it could carry six or seven. Its ascensional force is reckoned at about 1,500lb. avoirdupios, so that its crew, consisting of Captain Boyer, who is entitled "commanding Pilot," Lieutenant Bois, and a mechanic, and a second pilot, and as much as 286lb. of ballast, is easily supported. The supply of liquid fuel for the motor may also be counted as so much ballast. The motor burns about five and a-half gallons an hour, and carries in its reservoir sufficient fuel to manœuvre under full pressure for ten hours. The supply of fuel is, as a matter of fact, the only limit put to the length of time the ascent lasts. The supply of ballast is of only slight importance, for, during the last few outings of the balloon, practically no ballast was thrown overboard. Its use, it seems, is reserved for cases when a very rapid ascent is necessary.

VULNERABILITY TESTS.

As for the hydrogen in the balloon, it lasts as long as the air in a bicycle tyre, and I have good authority for stating that during its last few outings the loss of gas in cubic metres did not once reach double figures. The quantity will, of course, vary according to the length of the journey and the weather. With regard to the use to which the balloon will be put, I may say that never did its designer or constructor propose to employ it for dropping so many pounds of melinite into one of the enemy's camps. M. Julliot, I may add, is very doubtful whether it could be of any use in this way. To use the balloon for this purpose would be extremely difficult for many reasons, not the least being the fact that one cannot judge to within 40 yards or more the exact point above which one is situated when several hundred feet above ground. M. Julliot and most military critics believe that the balloon will be best employed for scouting and signalling. The arts of telephotography, and a system of wireless telephony about which M. Julliot knows more than he cares to tell, will make its services in this way invaluable.

Already, very careful experiments have been made to estimate the vulnerability of the balloon, and the War Department is exceedingly satisfied with the results. At six or seven hundred yards above ground the balloon is considered to all intents and purposes as out of danger from artillery fire, and should the pilot still be anxious, he can rise in a very short time to three times that height and reach perfect safety. As for rifle fire, calculating from experiments made with pear-shaped vertical balloons at the Camp de Maille, the Patrie could receive from 500 to 1000 balls—provided that most of them penetrated the under side, through which the hydrogen has no tendency to filter—without being in any way disabled. The use of the balloon is really most narrowly limited by its size and construction.

THE NEW GERMAN AIRSHIP.

A Berlin correspondent wrote on July 17.—Military and aeronautical experts attach great importance to the performances of a new airship constructed for military purposes, whose trial trips began on Monday. The airship, which is said to combine the best features of the Parsifal and Zeppelin inventions, has been secretly constructed by the Ballooning Corps at its headquarters at Togel, near Berlin. The German War Office caused its construction to be carried out with profound secrecy, the trial trips being conducted so far as possible at such times and places as would render them invisible to the public eye.

The first trial trip on Monday lasted four hours and proved entirely satisfactory, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. The airship manœuvred easily at a height of 5,000ft., and sailed over 30 miles an hour against the wind. Subsequent trial trips yesterday and to-day gave equally satisfactory results. The airship consists of a cigar-shaped balloon bearing an aluminium hull, upon which the motors and steering gear are mounted. The airship carries automatic quick-firing guns and a powerful searchlight. The crew consists of six men. It is stated that the performances are equal to those of the Patrie, whose wonderful manœuvres have excited the greatest interest in German military circles.

RUMOURS that dissensions have broken out among the members of the missing link expedition in Java are contradicted by the Batavia *Nieuwsblad*, which is assured that the expeditionary party mean to bring the researches to a finish. Very rich finds have been reported of late and Madame Selenka, the leader, is determined to go on.

IN consequence of the low temperature and frequent rain, bees, the Devonshire Bee-keepers' Association reports, are on the verge of starvation. Their reserve has come to an end. The queen, finding no income of honey, her deposit of eggs has declined from thousands per day to a few hundred. Instead of the hives being able to send out 30,000 workers to gather whilst 10,000 remain at home, less than a thousand are available.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

Rescuing the Secretary of State.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

INDIAN OPIUM AND CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Mr. Morley, replying to Sir Charles Dilke, said that he hoped to announce the terms of reference to the Commission on Decentralisation in a few days, and to lay papers regarding the Council of Notables and kindred subjects before the prorogation of Parliament.

Mr. Rees asked whether, in view of the Imperial Government's acceptance of the Chinese proposal for a gradual decrease in the export of Indian opium, any indication could be given as to how revenue would be raised by Britain to recoup the loss to Indian revenues.

Mr. Morley said it would be premature at the present preliminary stage of the negotiations, which import reciprocal conditions to be observed in China and India and which have still to take the form of a precise agreement, to forecast their effect on the future revenues of India or the manner of dealing with any question of loss.

THE MOROCCO CRISIS.

Attitude of France.

FRANK DECLARATION.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The French Representatives have handed to the Signatories of the Act of Algeciras, a communication declaring that events in Morocco have outstripped the contemplated measures and re-affirming the intention of France to maintain the authority of the Sultan and the independence of Morocco.

Casablanca will be policed in conjunction with Spain.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Two New Battleships to be Built.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Russia has decided to lay down, in 1907, two battleships of a new type, evolved by the Ministry of Marine. They will be of 19,970 tons, armed with ten twelve-inch guns, and will have turbine engines giving a speed of twenty-one knots.

TURKS IN PERSIA.

Hasty Despatch of a New Governor.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that Prince Firman Firma, who has been appointed Governor of Azerbaijan, has been hastily sent to Tabriz owing to the incursion of the Turks.

THE BELFAST STRIKE.

Wholesome Effect of the Military.

BUSINESS REOPENED.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The employment of Military has had a good effect in Belfast, permitting the reopening of various large businesses which had been stopped through the continued lawlessness of the striking carters.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Great Slump Due to Political Crisis.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The worst slump since the panic last March occurred yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange.

The slump occurred in consequence of realisations ascribable to the belief that the Federal and State Governments are showing renewed hostility to the corporations.

COWES YACHTING.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Lord Dunraven's *Kariad* has won the Kaiser's Cup at Cowes.

CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Derby beat Hampshire by an innings and 93 runs.

Yorkshire beat Lancashire by nine wickets.

Leicester beat Northampton by one wicket.

Middlesex beat Somerset by an innings and 176 runs.

Gloucester beat Essex by 197 runs.

The match between the South Africans and an All-Ireland eleven resulted in a win for the former by 151 runs.

The matches between Kent and Sussex, Notts and Surrey, and Warwick and Worcester were drawn.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Sir Charles Mansfield is dead.

[Sir Charles Edward Mansfield, K. C. M. G., a brother of the first Lord Sandhurst, was born in 1828 and entered the army in 1848. He served in the Crimean war and was severely wounded in the Indian Mutiny. He received the Crimean, Turkish Sardinian and Indian Medals. He was Minister Resident in Bogota, 1878; in Caracas, 1881, in Lima, 1884, and retired in 1894.]

INCREASE OF CRIME IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 8.

It will be remembered that during the months of April, May and June, when Lahore and the district were in a very disturbed condition, advantage was taken of the pre-occupation of the local police for the perpetration of a series of dacoities and burglaries, and in several cases even murder being committed in the low-lying tract of land between Lahore City and the Ravi River. Few, if any, captures of the criminals were effected at the time, owing partly, as already mentioned, to the local police having their hands full of other business, and partly to the fact that there was an influx of the population of the outlying districts which rendered identification and the collection of evidence more than ordinarily difficult, and the covering of the criminal's tracks unusually easy. The police, however, have not relaxed their efforts to bring to book as many as possible of the gang, for, from the confession of several prisoners already in custody, it is clear that there was an organised gang at work, and the perseverance of the police directed by Inspector Abdulla of the Criminal Investigation Department, whose assistance was sought by the local authorities, has been rewarded by the arrest of ten men.

The first clue was obtained by Sub-Inspector Abdul Rahman, of the Naulaka Police Station, who captured five men red-handed committing a burglary at Bhagbanpura, a village on the road to Shalimar. As a result of their statements others have been involved, and the men at present in custody are alleged to be implicated in no less than 38 crimes, namely, one case of robbery and rape, 19 cases of dacoity, 3 cases of murder, 2 cases of hurt and rape, 6 cases of grievous hurt and 7 cases of burglary with hurt.

A wonderful drop in the figures of the crime statistics of the district has been the immediate result of the breaking up of this gang, the composition of which, by the way, is interesting, as the curious mixture of creed and caste seems to show that the increase in crime round about and outside the city a few months ago was not directly due to political causes. Hindus are in a minority in the arrested gang, which consists only of two Hindus, a Bania and a goldsmith, the remainder being Arains, Muhammadans, Jats and Rajputs.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

Arrest of Gulam Hussain and Accomplices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Phillips, the Deputy Superintendent of the Punjab Police in Lahore, and the Naulaka Police effected the capture of one Gulam Hussain on Tuesday whom they believe to be an expert in the "confidence trick." The particular branch of the art which the prisoner is alleged to have practised is that connected with the duping of "Mugs," by making them believe that it is possible to turn one currency note into two by a process known only to the person who practises the art. At any rate, when the police arrived on the scene with their informant, who had with him eight 10-rupee notes which were to have become 16 in process of time, they found Gulam Hussain and two other men sitting in a room with all the paraphernalia—pieces of glass, jars of coloured liquid and bits of paper with which the game was to be played. The process of the confidence trick which Mr. Phillips believes he has detected in the working, and for which Gulam Hussain and his friends are to be prosecuted under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, consists of making somebody hand over a currency note and telling him that by putting it in between two sheets of glass and applying some stuff, generally some nitrate of silver, a second note results. This always does result the first time, but that is to gain the confidence of the dupe the second time. Generally the game is played the second time with a big note, and the owner on calling for his money finds the bird has flown.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officers as follows:—Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Reid, 113th Infantry, from 23rd August to 21st October; and Major H. H. Rich, R. G. A., from 2nd September to 29th October.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS, AUGUST 8.—Eden, Lt, 43rd Erinpura Regt., on leave, from Erinpura.

Keogh, Capt. Conn. Rangers, on leave, from Poona.

Nevill, Capt., R. F. A., on leave, from Jhansi.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 8.—Martin, Capt., R. A. M. C., on duty, to Poona.

Owen, Capt., R. W. Fus, from leave, to Agra.

Nevill, Capt., R. F. A. on leave, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. H Craddock, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed Honorary Colonel of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Captain J. F. Barlow, 70th Battery, R.F.A., Lucknow, is posted to the 41st Battery, R.F.A., at Trimulgherry on promotion to Major.

On the departure on leave of Major-General Barrett Major-General Grover will command the Peshawar Division till Sir E. Barlow's return.

Colonel Phillips, 28th Punjabis, will command the Nowshera Infantry Brigade temporarily.

Lieutenant Somerville, 68th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieutenant Edmond, 85th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, have been selected for appointment to the 29th Mountain Battery and 28th Mountain Battery, respectively.

The following Officers of the Indian Army are permitted to retire:—Colonel A. W. K. Bell from 7th July, 1907; Colonel C. W. Muir from 7th July, 1907; Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. Tighe from 2nd July, 1907.

GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELEE, accompanied by Brigadier-General Poett, Deputy Adjutant-General, leaves Naini Tal on the 12th instant, arriving at Simla on the following day.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

Abolition of the Sanskrit Chair.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 8.

The Committee of the Central Hindu College are appealing against the decision of the Council of Regency in Faridkote, setting aside the grant of Rs. 100 monthly for maintaining the Sanskrit Chair in the Central Hindu College, made by the late Maharaja Balbirsingh of Faridkote under a State document.

The Maharaja wrote on his death-bed a letter saying that he did not wish that his charities should be stopped. In view of this, the action of the Council is inexplicable and would be a great blow to education if the Balbirsingh Chair is abolished. It is therefore hoped that pressure will be brought to bear on the Council to renew the grant.

BARNAGORE MILL ASSAULT CASE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

M. Thornton, the young assistant in the Barnagore Jute Mill, who caused the death of a coolie, pleaded guilty yesterday at the Alipore Sessions Court to the charge of causing simple hurt which was accepted by the Public Prosecutor and the accused was fined Rs. 200, the whole of which was ordered to be made over to the deceased's widow, and in default of payment the sentence was one month's rigorous imprisonment.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

AN ARISTOCRATIC DECORATION.

A Society "Raffles."

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 19.

With the long delayed advent of summer came the Summer Foods and Drinks Exhibition. It is the fashion to be tremendously interested in diet nowadays and everyone takes quite a scientific interest in the food they eat.

Could the shade of an early Victorian lady have mingled with the thirsty crowds which have been sampling the latest inventions in summer drinks this week, she would have been amazed at the number of productions for making cooking easy. With a plentiful supply of boiling water and selection of tins, bowls, powders and tablets the modern cook can produce a complete dinner in a quarter of an hour. Really we seem to be rapidly approaching the time when a silver grill will be a curio of price and the dilettante will collect Edwardian cooking ranges. An electric ring is all that is required for the infinitesimal amount of cooking which the factory relegates to the home cook!

Dr. Reich, the distinguished apostle of the "humanities" who drew Society women by the hundreds to the stately halls of Claridges Hotel there to study the philosophy of Plato a few months ago, was a visitor to the Exhibition. Like the clever man he is, Dr. Reich recognises how important is the part played by diet in the history of nations. Our British breakfast, he told me, is the meal to which he takes exception. He regards it as a subtle attempt on the part of the women of England to get rid of their men-folk for the rest of the day; early morning cafe and dejeuner at noon is Dr Reich's dietetic scheme.

Still the fruit-arians tell me that the fruit breakfast consisting of a selection of fruit, fresh or stewed, and a plate of cereals is rapidly ousting the familiar bacon and eggs, with sausages and tomatoes to give the only touch of variety. Coffee may be taken at the matutinal fruit banquet, but it must be of the pale roasted variety.

I wonder if English cooking is really so deserving of reproach. Dr. Reich candidly declared that English women made very poor cooks, and M. Escoffier, that "very Emperor of Chefs"—to quote no less an authority than the Kaiser—who was another visitor to the Summer Food Exhibition, inclines to the belief that the young women of England have no knowledge of cooking at all.

M. Escoffier has a scheme—a very interesting one—which he unfolded to me. He would make cookery a compulsory part of the programme in the higher classes of all public schools for girls. This of course is already done to a certain extent, but in order to make the course more interesting and more practical the Carlton chef suggests that girls should prepare their own school dinner each day. They would learn how to prepare a good stock pot, to utilise all remnants and—a culinary secret almost unknown to the native race of cooks—how to make, what M. Escoffier calls, "the divine omelet" in its many forms.

M. Escoffier has an interesting story to tell of an omelette in England. One of his aristocratic patron at the Carlton, the wife of a well known peer asked him as a favour to inspect her kitchen in Mayfair and instruct her cook in the art of making an omelet, a thing which she could never enjoy in her own home. On arriving at the kitchen M. Escoffier's first request to the cook was to see her frying pans. The good woman was amazed. The idea of a range of omelet pans, one for sweet omelets, another for the omelet with cheese, another for that containing chopped ham, etc., was quite novel to her. M. Escoffier introduced the omelet pan and the lady of the house now enjoys her omelet in her own home.

"MORTON AND EDWARDS."

Really it has become the rule, rather than the exception, for ladies of title to try their fortune behind a West-End counter. We have Lady Duff-Gordon's dress-making establishment in Hanover Square, Lady Wimborne's protestant book shop in Dover-street, Countess Fabricotti's bonnet shop and Lady Essex's laundry to name only one or two. And now Lady Auckland, wife of the fifth Baron Auckland, has opened a furniture and decorator's business in the West-End.

"Morton and Edwards" reads the sign over the shop front, but this is only Lady Auckland's trade name. The aristocratic decorator who is soliciting custom in the ordinary way has made a special study of the planning and decorating of new houses.

"I simply love furnishing and decorating," she explains to those friends who have been inclined to expostulate. "It calls for so much of the artistic side of a woman's temperament."

Many of our titled shopkeepers have embarked on a commerical career as a hobby. Lady Auckland frankly admits that she wants to make money.

RIVAL BEAUTIES.

It is many seasons since we have had two rival girl beauties. The standard of modern looks has enormously improved with the healthy open air life lived by our girls, and every season produces a number of debutantes who are charmingly fresh and pretty, but every now and then there is some girl of outstanding beauty. Last week I wrote of the engagement of Miss Mary Curzon, who has been hailed by many as the loveliest girl in Society. She has only one rival, Miss Marguerite Drexel, a vivacious American girl. And when one hears the question, and it is a very frequent one, "Who is the beauty of the season?" the answer is sure to be either "Marguerite Drexel or Mary Curzon." In racing phraseology they are running a dead heat. Miss Curzon has glorious golden hair, deep blue eyes and a rose leaf complexion—a perfect type of English beauty, but Miss Drexel's dark eyes and hair and expressive features appeal to many, and the American beauty is, moreover, a great heiress. Curiously enough the two girls were both presented at the same Court and are great friends.

THE HON. MRS. KEPPEL.

The Hon. Mrs. George Keppel, who is a brilliant conversationalist as well as a very beautiful woman, two facts which account for King Edward's warm regard for her, is the heroine of another excellent story. I say another advisedly, for Mrs. Keppel has a genius for repartee. As one of the King's favourite friends, Mrs. Keppel sometimes excites the jealousy of other Society leaders, and one of these envious ladies, a peeress whose name will be familiar to everyone, seeing Mrs. Keppel wearing a rather passe gown and an old-fashioned necklace at a party given in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught the other night, remarked with the Society smile that speaks volumes: "What a sweet necklace you are wearing to-night, dear, quite early Victorian."

"Yes, it is rather nice," drawled Mrs. Keppel blandly, "but you are quite wrong about the era—its Edwardian and was given to me only last week."

A SOCIETY "RAFFLES."

The operations of some daring "Raffles" are causing quite a reign of terror in Society. First the Ascot Gold Cup vanished in broad daylight almost from under the very eyes of King Edward; then came the sensational robbery of £50,000 worth of jewels from Dublin Castle, and now Queensberry House, the Newmarket residence of Lord Wolverton, has been the scene of another exploit of the audacious jewel thief. Fortunately Lady Wolverton's jewels were not in the room which was entered, and the actual loss is therefore comparatively small, though serious enough. But almost every other day one hears of some fresh depradation, wealthy American women being in many cases the victims.

Whoever the thief is, he has an exquisite taste in diamonds. He only helps himself to the finest and most costly articles and disdains the ordinary run of silver spoons and jewellery that would make a common crackeman happy. In the Dublin Castle mystery the articles removed were the insignia and decorations of the Order of the Knights of St. Patrick and the theft was only discovered an hour or two before the time when the King proposed to invest Lord Castledown.

The situation is really a very serious one. Society women are horrified to think that persons perhaps enjoying their intimate friendship are more or less waiting for an opportunity to steal their jewels.

THE ELECTROBUS FOR DAILY SHOPPING.

There is no end to the number of new vehicles on the London streets. A week or two ago there was a rumour to the effect that an order had been placed for a hundred rickshaws for use in London with a certain firm in Long Acre and no one doubted the truth of the story. As a matter of fact, the order was only for three rickshaws, and they were intended for use in the grounds of their owner a wealthy retired Anglo-Indian merchant. But that is by the way. A very aristocrat among public conveyances is the newly-arrived electrobus, which has been doing a roaring business during the last few days.

Inside the electrobus is luxuriously appointed suggesting the inside of a motor brougham. It is splendidly lighted at night and is free from the smell, noise and vibration which are the drawbacks of the petrol driven vehicle.

Most important of all to womenfolk who complain that the motor 'bus never stops when hailed, the electrobus is the most gallant of vehicles and will pull up whenever required. I have often wondered why the motor omnibus has such an aversion to taking up or setting down passengers, and the chauffeur of the first electrobus was able to give me some interesting information on this point. Every time the ordinary motor 'bus stops the driver loses the advantage of the particular speed he has obtained and has to start all over again. Every change means a clutch and a jerk, a waste of petrol and wear and tear to the machinery. The electrobus which glides along the Strand is the poetry of motion. No noise, no smell, no petrol pools on the road to give a new terror to London mud! The electrobus should certainly be very popular with feminity when on shopping excursions, for there is no reason why the vehicle should not pull up at the shop a woman wants to enter instead of a quarter of a mile further on.

SUN BONNETS FOR GOODWOOD.

We are to see a charmingly picturesque idea exploited at Goodwood, and if it is a success there will certainly be a vogue for the new fashion on the fashionable plages during August and September. Sun bonnets are to be worn at Goodwood, the real old fashioned English sun bonnet, such as one may still see in sleepy English villages when the gleaners are at work in the fields, very remote villages, that is, where the machinery has not yet usurped the function of the gleaner.

The sun bonnet fashion will be launched by a dozen of the season's debutantes. The bonnets, such picturesque pieces of headgear, some in frilled muslin after the fashion of a child's sun bonnet of a dozen years ago and one or two quaint creations in lilac silk, have already been made and all that is required is plenty of sunshine.

BOYCOTT DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Skirmish between Police and Students.

ARREST OF "JUGANTAR" MANAGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

In connection with yesterday's celebration of the boycott movement in Calcutta there was a smart skirmish between the Police and a company of Swadeshi Volunteeers consisting of students and other young Bengalis of Calcutta, about 30 in number, arising out of the search made by the Police at the office of the *Jugantar* under Section 124-A. I. P. C. During the progress of the search a procession party of Bengali youths who were on their way to join the procession at College Square made a halt at the *Jugantar* office, and, on seeing the police there, raised shouts of "Bande Mataram." They were ordered to disperse and, on refusing to do so, a scuffle ensued. One young man named Jotindra Nath Roy, said to be a student of the 4th year class of Ripon College and son of an Overseer of the Rangpur District Board, is alleged to have pushed Inspector Percy whereupon Inspector Lahiri came to the latter's assistance. During the affray Superintendent Ellis and two head constables appeared on the scene. They snatched away some of the *lathis* of the Volunteers who were then dispersed though not before one of their number had been secured by Inspector Percy. Inspector Mukerjee of Muchipara who was on duty in College Square, on receipt of news, hastened to the scene with a strong *posse* of policemen, but on their arrival there all was quiet. The young prisoner was then removed to the Muchipara *thana*. He, as well as Abinash Chundra Banerjee, Manager of the *Jugantar* who had also been arrested were released on bail. They will be placed before Mr. Kingsford on the 19th instant.

The accused in the *Jugantar* case will be tried for publishing seditious articles in certain issues of that paper subsequent to the conviction of the former Editor. After the scuffle, the search of the premises was resumed and certain documents seized.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Question of the Industrials and Dividends.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 8.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. Precy Grant, instructed by Messrs. Branson and Branson on behalf of the Official Assignee, informed his Lordship Justice Sir Subramania Iyer that unfortunately Mr. Read was still detained through ill-health, but on both the applications *viz.*, with regard to the suggested postponement of the sale of the Industrials and also the application for the payment of dividends being postponed he had sent in full reports which he had asked him to bring to his Lordship's notice. Mr. Grant read the reports.

His Lordship, having heard the various arguments, observed that he would like to have an estimate of the value of the business from some commercial expert like Mr. Marshall Reid who, he knew, had been going to Needamangalam and Tiruvalur Rice Mills; that he would like to have an estimate so that he might know what price would be a fair one.

Further hearing of the applications was adjourned till to-morrow.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA.

Programme of the Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Viceroy's Autumn Tour Programme is to-day published.

His Excellency leaves Simla on 6th November;
Arrives publicly at Hyderabad 11th;
Leaves Hyderabad privately on 15th;
Embarks on R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" at Cocanada port on 16th;
Arrives in Rangoon publicly on 19th;
Leaves Rangoon privately on 24th;
Arrives in Lashio privately on 26th;
Arrives in Mandalay publicly on 27th;
Leaves Mandalay privately on 2nd December;
Spends from 3rd to 6th in camp at Mawlu;
Arrives in Myitkyina privately on 6th;
Leaves Myitkyina privately on 8th;
Arrives in Bhamo publicly on 9th;
Leaves Bhamo privately on 11th;
Arrives in Pagan privately on 15th;
Leaves Pagan privately on 16th;
Arrives in Rangoon at six in the morning of 20th;

Embarks upon the "Dufferin" and sails at ten the same morning, and arrives in Calcutta privately at 5 p. m. on Sunday, the 22nd December.

EROSIONS AT QUILON.

Many Houses Washed Away.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS AUGUST; 8.

A correspondent writes that the encroachment of the sea in Quilon is becoming alarming in spite of nearly 1,500 bags of sand having been thrown into the sea to protect the Vaddy. The R. C. Church front came down on Saturday and the Parochial house and a part of the cemetery have been washed away, many houses have been washed away and many houses have been destroyed and people have petitioned the Maharaja for help.

THE Mysore Government have sanctioned the Budget estimates for 1907-08 of the Industrial and other special school in the State. The estimates as revised by the Government provide for an income of Rs. 42,080 and an expenditure of Rs. 76,880.

WORLD'S RECORD MOTOR RACE ENDED.

HISTORIC RIDE OF PRINCE SCIPIO BORGHESE FROM PEKIN TO PARIS.

A STORY OF PERILS AND DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

The Start—Tremendous Obstacles at the Huan River—Crossing the Gobi Desert—A Mandarin mounts the Motor—Stuck in a Morass—Lost in a Sand Storm—A Railway at Last: 7,000 miles from Europe—Joy Deluge on Baikal Lake—News of the Stragglers—The Car in the River—The Rescue—In Siberia—The Bolt of the Bandits—Eighteen Founders in the Mud in Two Days—Omsk to Tomsk—Across the Steppes—The Car in Flames—

MONS. SCIPIO BORGHESE will henceforth rank with the Duke of the Abruzzi and the Prince of Monaco as one of the romantic adventurer-Princes of the age. Recent Reuter telegrams have announced that Prince Borghese arrived at St. Petersburg on the last day of July, where he was feted for two days, and he crossed into Germany on August 3. He left Koenigsburg in Eastern Prussia on August 4, and arrived in Berlin the same day, where, it may be safely surmised, he was made much of. He has now doubtless reached Paris, where he will be the hero of the hour. It has been a most perilous journey of ten thousand miles from Pekin to Paris and constitutes perhaps the most wonderful feat yet recorded in the annals of motoring. Prince Borghese was accompanied by a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* who wired home a daily account of the journey, of which the following is a brief summary. Since it was confidently asserted by many travellers that the feat was impossible for an automobile to perform, motorists will be keenly interested in the narrative of the trials and troubles encountered by Prince Borghese in the course of this remarkable ride across the Gobi Desert, Siberia, and the Russian steppes.

BON VOYAGE.

Amidst a wealth of flags and bunting, and to the strains of "Rule Brittania" played by a French band, the competitors on the Great Peking to Paris motor race left the Chinese capital on the morning of June 10—nearly two months ago. Sir Robert Hart wished them God speed, and the Frenchmen shouted "Bon Voyage." There was a good deal of pathos on those last "Good-byes," for no one there could tell who would come alive out of the gigantic task the plucky motorists had set themselves.

The start was made in the following order:

Car.	Driver.
1. De Dion Bouton ...	Coroier.
2. Spyker	Godard.
3. Itala	Prince Scipio Borghese.
4. De Dion Bouton ...	Calognan.
5. Contal	Pons.

Pons, driver of the Contal car, was the first to meet with ill-luck. He had not done two miles in the 10,000 before his wheel skidded, rendering progress impossible and he returned to Pekin. After reaching the Great Wall of China Prince Scipio Borghese's car had to be dragged by three mules and sixteen coolies over the Nankao Pass. The weather was wet, and the roads in the plains below were bogs. In some places stone quarries formed part of the road and sand pits in others. When the Cha-ho was reached the cars had to be hauled from one huge block of stone to the other by means of ropes and tackle, the mighty bridge being simply a succession of huge boulders stretching across the river. Another of these quaint bridges took two hours to cross.

DIGGING OUT THE CAR.

We start again on the morning of the 13th, under a starry sky, once more drawn by mules and coolies, writes a correspondent. We shall remember this day as the richest in fatigues and emotions. A hundred times we ran the risk of seeing the automobile fall over a precipice or be dragged down by rocks or get buried in mud. In the neighbourhood of Shaohuai-huen the rain had formed a veritable morass, and while crossing it the car became buried over the axles. It was also held up by the immense roots of trees, which prevented us from drawing it any further. We had, therefore, to work with axes to cut the roots away, and got it free with desperate efforts. But worse experiences awaited us in crossing the valley of the Huan River. The road passes over a mountain, and we had on our left side a precipice and on the right a wall of rock. It was like getting up a

REGULAR STAIRCASE CUT IN THE ROCK,

and every moment we ran the danger of breaking the engine on the great boulders which lay in our path, and which were practically unavoidable. Sometimes the road almost disappeared between narrow walls, giving the impression that the automobile was absolutely closed in and could neither advance nor recede. Sometimes our hearts nearly stood still with a feeling of discouragement and fear that the delicate machinery could not stand the immense strains that were put upon it, and under which the wheels creaked and groaned. The hills were precipitous, and to overcome them we attached long cords to the front of the machine and the coolies placing their weight behind, we proceeded inch by inch with the brake on. The heat of the rocks, warmed by the sun, was tremendous, and this rendered our fatigues all the worse, especially when we had to work with pick and shovel in order to smooth out a passage. A good twelve miles were passed in this manner, until we entered the sand hills of the plain of Shin-wa-fa. The mandarin of Shin-wa-fa sent out two horse soldiers to meet us, who had the

APPEARANCE OF BRIGANDS.

They looked us over and then went off at a gallop towards the town. Here, however, we perceived a curious cavalcade coming in our direction, formed of old citizens, functionaries, and soldiers, desirous of seeing the mysterious foreign machine in motion. The multitude surrounded us, and had to be dispersed by the soldiers with blows of their sticks. Thus we made our triumphal entry into the suburb, where we passed the night. Kalgan, the edge of the great Gobi Desert was reached by Prince Scipio Borghese on June 17, having traversed the bed of the Sui-sian river for 15 miles. It was an intoxicating journey over the thick grass, and along tracks beaten by the feet of thousands of camels, across dry prairies, zigzagging through ground now covered with bush, now sandy, and with the infinite vista of telegraph poles which point the way to civilisation—which seem, indeed, to join us to civilisation. Through these

GREEN SOLITUDES OF ASIA,

which were never traversed at such speed, not even by Mongolian horsemen at their furious gallop the rumble of the motor penetrates afar into the crystalline air. From the scattered Mongolian "gurte," round, like small pagodas, deposited on the grass, we see the inhabitants issue, dressed in their long cloaks, which somewhat resemble the habiliments of the Turkomans. They come out quickly, summoned by the unaccustomed noise, and wave their arms in token of wonderment. Many jump into the saddle and try to overtake us, but we easily leave them behind in a cloud of dust."

On the edge of the Gobi Desert only four competitors were left to attempt the negotiation of the Gobi; M.M. Cormier and Colognan on the De Dion Bouton, M. Godard on the Spyker, and Prince Scipio Borghese on the Itala. At five o'clock on the morning of the 20th June they left Pongkiang and traversed the last of the grassy plains of the Mongolian interior.

PRINCE BORGHESE TOOK THE LEAD,

and flew over long distances at the rate of sixty miles an hour over ground sometimes as level as a billiard table, now and again putting to flight herds of gazelles and antelopes. Many times Mongolian horsemen tried to follow them at a gallop. The heat of the Gobi was very oppressive. They passed numerous caravans at rest, as they only travel during the night. Their tracks were marked out by the bones of camels, whose flesh had been wasted away by the all-devouring sun. At the entrance to the desert were many strange heaps of stones, crowned with the skulls of oxen. These were Mongolian "obo," primitive altars.

The motorists suffered a good deal from the temperature, which varied from an

INTENSE NOCTURNAL COLD

to an almost insupportable heat. It seemed as though they were passing through the atmosphere of a furnace which burned the skin of their faces. They were tormented by an inextinguishable thirst, and their bodies seemed to be completely dried up. Their lips were swollen, and split and their eyes became bloodshot. Often the motor was driven off the camel roads over virgin earth, which offered the best track in the world. In certain places it was possible to race in the most approved style and the car was pushed along at the highest speed. About three o'clock we entered a peculiar district, all rocks and boulders, with strange fantastic forms—a region wild, hideous, and inhospitable where were golden globes, crowning some superb Damaist temples, built in the severe style of Tibetan architecture. Then, around the temples, was scattered a little town of white houses with pago

Mongolia and the Gobi desert, intend to form a syndicate for establishing an automobile transport service between Kalgan and Kiakhta. They will use a special type of car, and will try to bring back the tea-carrying trade which has now been diverted to the trans-Manchurian railway. Personally, I believe that the project is quite feasible, provided a road, which would be easy of construction, is made between Urga and Kiakhta. Cromier and Colignon, on the De Dion Boutons, and Godard, on the Spyker, left Kiakhta on the last day of June.'

AT IRKUTSK.

Like devout Siberian travellers when we arrive within sight of the green domes of Irkutsk, we were compelled to kneel down and kiss the ground, giving thanks for a journey safely accomplished. We are alive—by a miracle! The Itala met with a serious accident, which might easily have resulted in an irreparable catastrophe. During our journey a bridge broke down, and the machine, with us, was precipitated into a torrent. We begin our journey along the tracks of the Circum-Baikal Railway, having taken on board the motor, the gendarme, furnished with a small red flag, so as to stop any train that may be on the line. Close to the 16th siding the approach of a train is announced. The station-master advises us to leave the railway track for a short time and to take to the high road, which he assures us is good. We accept his

ILL-OMENED ADVICE

and once more take to the grassy path. We go about half a mile, and come upon a river three or four metres deep, traversed by an old wooden bridge some fifteen metres long. We have a moment of doubt, but finally decide that the structure does not seem very much worse than the preceding ones. Prince Borghese orders the mechanic Guinzardi, who is driving, to proceed slowly. The automobile approaches the bridge, which trembles, creaks and oscillates as the others have done. We are not alarmed. The fore part of the automobile is already half way over the bridge. We believe that we are now freed from all danger.

A COLD DOUCHE FOR NOTHING.

Suddenly there is a terrifying crash. The floor of the bridge gives way beneath the weight of the hinder part of the car, which sinks downwards, raising on high the fore wheels almost with the motion of a balance. The car takes up a perpendicular position, and then sinks into the water beneath in the midst of a ruin of beams. The hinder part of the chassis having become merged in the water does not remain motionless. It turns slowly over, but is held up by one of the beams. All this takes place in a few seconds. At the critical moment our gendarme, who is seated on the floor of the car, with his feet on the left step, makes a leap in time. Prince Borghese, the mechanic, and myself fall with the car into the water. Meanwhile the reservoirs of the motor had opened and were

INUNDATING ME WITH A STREAM OF TEPID OIL.

I was saturated with it. I heard a shout from the Prince, and saw his legs, also dripping oil, kicking actively above my head. He had remained suspended, squeezed between a beam and the motor, and was trying to free himself, which he succeeded in doing after great efforts. The mechanic slipped from his seat, where he had been with his feet in the air, and rushed to my assistance. A few moments later all three were on our feet. Except for some few scratches and bruises we were absolutely unharmed, and we abandoned ourselves to a reaction of joy. The motor is finally placed upon its wheels, and then drawn up the inclined plane on to the road. The salvage work has lasted three hours. Henceforth we crossed little wooden bridges quickly, recognising that speed diminished the danger. We shall probably leave Irkutsk to-morrow morning, as the automobile does not require the least repair. After 1,500 miles of the most impossible roads, many adventures, mountain ascents, submersions, and sand storms, it has managed to keep in the best condition, except for some superficial damage.

THE FRENCHMEN TAKE TO THE TRAIN.

"Telegrams from Misovsk state that Godard, Colignon, and Cormier have put their oars on the train." If the cold were not so penetrating we should find crossing Siberia most delightful. It is cold even for Siberia in the present season, and we are benumbed although clad in furs. The roads are good, sometimes very good, and we are able to maintain an average speed of twenty miles an hour. Our passage produces the most singular effects upon the peaceful inhabitants. Men sometimes flee to a far-off place of safety, boys look at us amazed, women laugh, holding their sides as if they had seen the most comical thing in the world. For many miles we are in the midst of

DESERTED WOODS REDOLENT OF RESIN.

The road seems like an immense avenue through a park, and the varied foliage, the clumps of flowers, the soft, silent shade, are very inviting. Suddenly between the trunks of the pines, majestic as architectural columns, we see a shimmering expanse of water. A moment afterwards we are beside some great river, often without a bridge, but there are always ferry-boats. Thus we cross the Biclaya, Salara, Unga, Oka, and various other rivers bearing their waters northwards to swell the Angara on its journey to the Arctic Ocean. At a certain spot flanking the railway, where work is proceeding with alacrity, there is a sinister spectacle. We see hundreds of labourers in grey uniforms, and think they are soldiers. But, approaching them, we discover that they are chained. They suspend their work to look at us. They salute us, taking off their caps, and we see that their heads are

HALF-SHAVEN IN A HORRIBLY GROTESQUE MANNER.

Already we are far away, but they look after us until we disappear from sight. Who knows what a great event in their lives is represented by our passage through that band of convicts! Prince Borghese arrived last evening at Kansk, 170 miles from Nijniudinsk, and nearly 2,000 miles from Pekin. Tormented by rain, wind and cold, impeded by mud, our journey lay across the taiga, the road being cut almost entirely through the dark Siberian forest. For miles and miles we traversed an imposing conglomeration of pines, firs and white trunked beeches. Torrential rain accompanied us from Kansk to Krasnoiarsk.

IT WAS A VERITABLE DELUGE.

The flooded road hollowed out by the water was quite. Our motor slipped in the viscid mud and stopped every moment while the driving wheels whirling and clamouring, threw up into the air, mud, water, and stones and threatened to stick fast in the mire. This went on for two hours during which we advanced only inch by inch. Often the low lying clouds surrounded us and involved us in a mist in which the trees of the forest assumed bizarre spectral forms, looking sometimes like the dim profile of a fantastic city, the sharp tops of the conifers resembling the pinnacles of some gothic edifice. Never could we see a clear horison. The country which we traversed remains a confused remembrance undefined, the shadow of a dream. We heard nothing but the roar of water falling everywhere and gurgling around the wheels of the automobile.

WHERE DEATH HOVERS.

Krasnoiarsk, where life is already hard enough, begins to show signs of characteristic impatience, various high officials have been assassinated, and all the public buildings, the banks, and even the telegraph offices are guarded by numerous sentries. The taiga is infested by bandits, for the most part escaped convicts. The police of Kansk, as previously those of Nijniudinsk, wished to give us an escort. We declined the offer, however, owing to lack of accommodation on the car. The officials were seriously concerned, and advised us to have arms ready. Nothing, however, happened until we reached a wood about seventy miles from Krasnoiarsk, were we met some men armed with guns. We did not know whether they were sportsmen, runners of contraband, or perhaps the famous bandits. The fact is that, surprised by the unexpected appearance of the car; they fled and buried themselves in the shrubs whence they gazed at us with a terrified air. They were so completely stunned that with perfect success we could have demanded their money or their lives. On the other hand, during our brief halts we were assailed by clouds of insects, which stung our faces and even drew blood.

GETTING DISHEARTENED.

"We are tied up in a wood fifty versts from Tomsk, the automobile having foundered with its back wheels in the mud. Aided by foresters summoned from the neighbouring village of Turuntayeva we are trying to extricate it. This is our eighth foundering in the last two days. Never have we encountered worse roads, and we are now persuaded that we must fight our way for thousands of miles. Already we can no longer maintain a miserable 120 miles a day, as we are condemned to eighteen hours' hard labour daily. We crossed the Chulim, a confluent of the Ob, on one of the usual Siberian ferries, formed of a platform upheld by two boats, something like a large raft. Scarcely had we gone a mile along the other bank, a level plain, treeless, but covered by rushes and infested by clouds of insects, than the car stuck fast in a bog. An hour afterwards some

COLOSSAL GENDARMES AND BEARDED SOLDIERS

from a regiment of guards arrived. Our progress has been the result of the co-operation of hundreds of Chinese, Mongolians, moujiks, Cossacks, gendarmes—and of forty horse-power. This morning, at three o'clock, we left for Tomsk 170 miles, but here we are in the mud, and who knows how long we shall stop! The roads are one vast stretch of mud. The car jumps, bounds, is hurled against hidden obstacles, rises and falls, oscillates, slips from one side to the other, and we have to hold on tightly so as not to be thrown out. The baggage breaks its straps and cords and falls to the ground, several articles being lost. But we cannot stop, because that would mean foundering in the mud. Every moment we expect to hear the sound of some irreparable fracture in the machine or the snapping of a spring. Ditches we take at a jump, fearing their muddy depths. Crossing one of them we hear a metallic tearing, and find that the hinder part of the machine had struck the ground with such force that the petrol reservoir, scraping the earth, had had its iron casing

TORN OFF LIKE THE PEEL OF AN ORANGE

Prince Borghese dismounted to examine the ground, and found that the only thing to be done was to traverse it as quickly as possible. The automobile is backed in order to get an impetus it, rushes forward, and descends into the ditch. The mud cut by the front wheels is thrown to either side. We are hoping to get through when the hind wheels sink down and are buried in the mire. No effort of the engine can move them. Help arrives, and Prince Borghese returns to the village of Turuntayova, two miles away, and brings back ten moujiks and four horses. To raise the wheels long beams are necessary to form a system of levers, and at this moment the moujiks are cutting down trees in the wood for the purpose. It is nine o'clock, but the sun is still on the horizon, and its last rays tip the summits of the trees with red. In the silence the blows of the axes resound and we hear the crash of a falling tree, accompanied by the rustle of the branches and leaves. We have built a fire, and around a boiling pot we await the result of the Cyclopean labour.

OMSK TO TOMSK: 596 MILES.

At four o'clock, on July 14th, Prince Borghese reached Omsk, having traversed the 596 miles from Tomsk in three days. Leaving the city, we were escorted by a group of bicyclists and motor-cyclists. A few minutes later the strange cortege was engulfed in the mist rising from the River Tom, which we crossed on one of the strangest boats in the world. It was impelled by four horses, trotting in a circle on the deck and communicating their motion to the primitive, creaking paddle-wheels. At five o'clock we left this strange bateau a cheval, and drove along the left bank of the Tom, soon entering a magnificent forest of gigantic pines, the last outskirts of the dark and sinister taiga.

Suddenly there appears in the distance a band of horsemen, galloping towards us, and

CUTTING OFF OUR ROADS.

We observe them, and fancy that we are again meeting our old friends, the Mongolians. They have the same dress, the same appearance, the same mode of riding, almost on their horses' necks. As a matter of fact they are Kirghis who seem to us to be the advance guard of some Asiatic army marching across the steppes. Approaching nearer they stop their horses suddenly and watch the automobile attentively. Then, as if our car was something extremely funny, they break into a long jovial laugh.

Having disembarked, we found that the Pristaff of Kolivan had come, by the orders of the Governor, to act as our pilot.

A TROIKA WAS IN WAITING

which he mounted, telling us to follow him carefully. The troika started at a rapid pace, and we followed. It was a desperate undertaking, driving in the midst of high grass, amongst which shone large stretches of water. The troika make the most fantastic turns, and sometimes disappeared behind clumps of marsh plants, dwarf willows, and rushes. We were guided by the tinkling of the bells suspended from the curved yoke, beneath which the middle horse strained its nosk in the rapid flight. Often the water spurted from under our wheels, and we felt the car sinking, but speed saved it. At every ten versts the troika found fresh horses and a new driver.

THE CAR IN FLAMES.

At four o'clock yesterday morning we were on the way towards Kainsk. In the afternoon we entered the Barabas steppe. Again we saw the "Yurke," those of the Kirghise, nomads like the Mongolians, and levers of the open air and solitude. We arrived at Kainsk at seven o'clock. The town is surrounded by numbers of windmills, which in the distance look like immense crosses in a giants' cemetery.

We were hoping to reach Omask without incident or accident, but a tremendous danger supervened. We became suddenly aware of

A SMELL OF BURNING

and saw a dense cloud of smoke arising from beneath the car. Stopping, and jumping to the ground, we found flames coming from the brake. It had become overheated, and fired the lubricant. Fanned by our speed, the flames had attacked the wood of the carriage work, and we feared an imminent explosion of the petrol reservoir. The least leak from one of the tubes would have caused a catastrophe. Water! Water! I dashed into the ditch at the side of the road. It was dry! I searched in the grass even for mud. There was none. Then we try to extinguish the flames by throwing on cloths, and even our garments. The mechanic uses waterpoofs, and Prince Borghese throws on furs. The lubricant was exhausted, but the woodwork still burns. We cut at it with axe and spade, and finally the fire is conquered. That cost us half an hour's delay, and at four o'clock we entered Omsk.

We have received news that the other cars reached Mariinsk to-day, 870 miles from here.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I have read with interest the correspondence going on some time past in your valuable paper regarding the future location of the Elphinstone College, but none seem to have suggested any definite place where the College should be located and the advantages that place has with respect to others mentioned by the Government in their resolutions. Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy has offered a large plot at Borivli to build the College on, but I think the Committee ought to think twice before they recommend the acceptance of a plot at such a place. Borivli is not a very healthy place. All these places beyond Bandra have become popular only on account of plague, otherwise I do not think any soul from Bombay would have ever thought of spending two days in a year at such places. Being far off from Bombay without any convenient access to it, possessing no special advantages over those mentioned in the Government resolution, except that a generous offer of a free plot is made by Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy, which is perhaps worth only Rs. 15,000 or 20,000. Besides this I understand that Borivli is a malarious place and to locate a College at such a place is beyond one's comprehension.

The most suitable place for a College near Bombay, and easily accessible from Bomay, is I think the Byramji point at Bandra. This place commands a very unique situation, being very close to Bombay at the same time it is out of Bombay. Students living in Bombay and who cannot live in hotels can attend the College without much inconvenience.

Besides the train service is so very adequate and many other advantages over other places suggested go to support my suggestion.

I hope before the Committee recommend any place to the Government the most important question the Committee will bear in mind is the inconveniences the students will have to undergo if the College is removed from Bombay to a place not easily accessible from Bombay. It must also be taken into consideration that 75 per cent of the students who attend the Elphinstone Collage are not those who are likely to live in hotels. If the College is removed to any place far from Bombay then there is every likelihood of the students leaving the Elphinstone College and joining the other Colleges in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

A. R.

MOTORISTS AND TOLLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a ring of unctuous hypocrisy in the Government Notification to the effect that it is believed that motorists run through tolls because they are unaware of their existence. Permit me to reassure them; motorists know quite well that the tolls are there and they run through them of set purpose as a protest against injustice. A short time ago I took a run of a dozen to fifteen miles or so outside the City and was met with no less than three demands for 8 annas. Since then I have run through the tolls and will continue to do so and I trust all other motorists will do the same if only to drive home the lesson that even autocratic abuse of authority is not necessarily omnipotent and that the primary desideratum in a new law is the capability of enforcing it No one, I fancy, would object to pay toll albeit it is a discredited and exasperating method of raising revenue—if the framers of the tariff could show any justification, other than an unwarranted assumption of ability to pay, for this iniquitous impost. Which does most harm to a road, a heavily loaded bullock cart or a motor car? Yet the latter pays sixteen times the toll of the former. Motors are already heavily taxed in registration fees, licences to drivers, import duties, etc. Without this addition, nor does it seem to occur to the wiseacres who frame such wild laws that systematic attempt to kill the goose that lays the golden egg is not the perfection of Municipal finance. Lastly, what about the roads whose maintenance is the ostensible object of this rack-renting? The answer is simple enough and is comprised in the three words "go and see."—Yours, &c.,

HOOTER

INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY CONNECTION.

Opinion of the Madras Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

In reply to the memorial submitted to the Governor by the inhabitants of Tuticorin protesting against the proposed adopting by the Government of the Indo-Ceylon connection, *vid* Mannar, the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Gurusawmy tyer, Chairman of the protest Meeting, has received the following reply from the Private Secretary:—

"With reference to your Memorial, dated 30th September, 1906, I am desired by His Excellency the Governor to point out that the question of connecting India with Ceylon by a railway across the Pamban Straits has never, as suggested in the memorial, been finally abandoned, so far as this Government are aware, and in the opinion of this Government there can be no reasonable doubt that the connection must ultimately be effected. The establishment of a new route between India and Ceylon is not the result of competitive forces, but is the natural inevitable outcome of that progressive railway extension which is essential for travel and intercourse. The Government have appointed a Committe consisting of the Presidency Port Officer, the Superintending ngineer, Sixth Circle, and a Representative of the Landing and Shipping Committee at Tuticorin, nominated by that body, to investigate and report on the whole question of improvement of the Port of Tuticorin. His Excellency regrets he is unable to visit Tuticorin at present."

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

Mr. W. B. Gordon, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, officiates as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch, *vice* Mr. Mullaly, granted privilege leave.

Mr. R. J. Ware, Executive Engineer, Punjab, Officiates as Superintending Engineer *vice* Mr. Gordon.

Mr. I. R. Vriddhagiri Sarma, B.A., is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Assistant Examiner on probation and posted to the office of Examiner of Accounts, Burma.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Contested Election of a New Member.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 8.

The contested election in the Chamber of Commerce to fill the vacancy on the Port Trust, has resulted in the election of Mr. Duncan Revie. The election of a man new to Karachi is regarded as a great victory for the reforming party, which is opposed to the present regime, and as the first real trial of strength, the election has engendered much feeling and further developments are to be expected.

THE COLLISION AT COLOMBO.

A Swadeshi Steamer Sued for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 8.

On Messrs. Julius' and Creasy's application, supported by Mr. Bucknell, the liner "Bloemfontein's" Captain's affidavit, the Swadeshi Tuticorin steamer "Lawoe" was arrested on arrival to-day and sued for £3,380 sterling for damages caused by the recent collision at Colombo.

PROPOSED POLL TAX IN RANGOON.

Vetoed by the Port Trust.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 8.

The Port Commissioners of Rangoon have vetoed the proposal of the Municipal Committee to levy a poll tax of Rs. 2 per annum on coolies living in lodging houses of Rangoon, which the Municipality sought to impose, because the coolies coming from Madras ports for the harvesting of the rice crops returned to Rangoon with their earnings and sojourned in the town without paying Municipal taxes.

In the opinion of the Port Commissioners, this tax is iniquitous and objectionable inasmuch as it will lead to acts of extortion by the lodging housekeepers, and will not only expose the coolies to the risk of being charged twice over since a poll tax already exists in Upper Burma, but will, in the opinion of Merchants and the Port Trust, interfere with the supply of cooly labour imported from India, which plays a most important part not only with the shipping and landing of cargo in Rangoon Port but also materially influences the rice trade of Burma.

THE BLOOMFIELD MURDER CASE.

Sentences Set Aside and Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8

At the High Court, Justices Mittar and Fletcher decided the appeal in the Bloomfield murder case to-day. Of the five accused four were sentenced to death and one to transportation for life. The sentences on the capital charge were all set aside. Udit Khan who took no part in the assault goes for three years for rioting. Iseman Teli gets a similar sentence for similar offence. The remaining three men get seven years each for grievous hurt.

WEEKLY PLAGUE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The number of plague deaths in India in the week ending 3rd instant was only 1,959 of which 1,129 were in the Bombay Presidency, 372 in the Punjab, 232 in Mysore State and 128 in Burma.

A HOUSE THREATENING TO COLLAPSE.

GREAT consternation was caused yesterday in the Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, when a three-storied house, abutting on the junction of the Parsee Bazaar Street and the old Police Court Lane, was found in imminent danger of falling. The house, which is said to be eighty years old, was inhabited by Parsees. It was recently purchased by Mr. Hassanalli Abdullali of the Bombay Stationery Mart from Dr. Jehangir Edulji. In the afternoon it was discovered that the wall of the ground-floor on the side of the Police Court Lane had considerably bulged out, so much so that the drain pipe attached to the wall broke loose from its fastenings. There was also a big crack noticeable in the wall. The Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality was communicated with, and the house was inspected by Inspector Katrak, who pronounced it unsafe for habitation. The tenants of the house in danger, as well as those of the adjoining houses, were told to vacate them, which they did. Necessary precautionary measures were soon adopted by the Municipality.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Annual Meeting.

THE fortieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held in the Bank's premises yesterday at 4 p.m. In the absence of Mr. Courtenay Wright, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy presided.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said: Gentlemen,—The past year has been signalised by a higher average level of interest than we have been accustomed to for a considerable period. This merely reflects the prosperity of the country as a whole, for the high rates were caused by pressure from the marketing of the bountiful crops with which the greater part of the country has been blessed. Not only is there reason for thankfulness in abundant crops, but it is also gratifying that good and, in some cases high, prices have been secured for the produce, thereby increasing the incomes of large numbers of cultivators and others. If we look at the Official Trade and Navigation Returns, we find that the totals are again in excess of those of the previous year. The total imports of merchandise were Rs. 5 crores and 21 lacs more than last year, and the total exports were also greater by Rs. 14 crores and 89 lacs. India also absorbed Rs. 18 crores and 47 lacs of gold against Rs. 14 crores and 74 lacs last year. These must be regarded as most satisfactory, indicating as they do that the prosperity of the country and its trade during recent years is more than maintained. Touching the very large importations of gold, I am glad to see that the desirability of something more being done in the way of an increased use of gold in the currency has been receiving some attention of late, because the figures I have just quoted show how great is the demand for gold and there can be little doubt for other reasons that a greatly extended circulation of gold is called for. In my opinion it would be an immense advantage to the country if more gold and less silver remained in the hands of the people.

The rains last year were very favourable over almost the whole of India, and this Presidency participated to the fullest extent in the beneficial results which followed. Various causes, however, combined to make the yarn market in China dull throughout the year. The fluctuations in silver, the rice crop failure, and the flood of Indian yarn poured into the country all tended to keep prices low, but the position has much improved of late and there is now a prospect of a better demand for yarn and of a further rise in prices. A good demand for Bombay yarn has also sprung up in the markets of Europe, and we can only hope that it will become permanent so that our Mills may, to some extent, be independent in future of the China Market with all its risks. The weaving section of the Industry did remarkably well and the products of the looms found a ready market.

The accounts issued to shareholders and now before us speak for themselves. We declare a dividend of 12 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent., place Rs. 2 lacs to Reserve Fund, Rs. 1 lac to Fund for Losses, Rs. 30,000 to Dead Stock Account and carry forward Rs. 3,16,000 to the current half year. You have every reason, I am sure, to be satisfied with these figures. The policy of building up a strong reserve, I feel confident, meets with your approval, and the addition of Rs. 1 lac to the Fund for Losses, which is wholly intended as a provision for future contingencies, will no doubt also commend itself to you. It may be of interest to know that in 39 years the Bank with a capital of 50 lacs for many years and then with a capital of one crore has paid Rs. 3 crores and fifty lacs in dividends to the shareholders and built up a Reserve Fund of nearly one crore of rupees, which is a record in the history of the Presidency Banks and compares favourably with the working of banking institutions in any other country. It is not necessary to go through the different items in the Balance Sheet as these have been frequently explained by former Presidents. But I may invite your attention to the heading "Bullion," as the transactions thereunder are new. The Bullion consists entirely of gold and it is held for the purpose of sale at the Branches. We found there was an increasing demand for gold bars up-country and, by meeting the demand, we could lay down funds at the Branches cheaper than by railing rupees. It reduces the quantity of rupees we require to hold and, as I have already said, it is more economical to move from place to place than rupees. Deposits show a steady growth and there has been a corresponding increase in investments. The Branches too have done exceptionally well. Large crops had to be moved from the interior and the fullest advantage was taken by our Agents of the funds at their disposal. The Indore Branch was re-opened in May, and the Government Treasury there was taken over by the Bank. We have also made arrangements to open new Branches at Hyderabad (Sind) and Sholapur and to take over the Treasury business at both places.

In the half-yearly Report issued in July last year, it was stated that the Government of India had intimated that it had been decided not to give the Presidency Banks power to borrow in London—a decision which we much regret—and that Government intended to proceed with the amendment of the Presidency Banks' Act in other respects. As you are aware, the amending Act has since been passed and I think it desirable to state for the information of the shareholders that the most important alteration introduced is the one permitting loans and discounts for periods up to six instead of three months as formerly. The other amendments affecting this Bank are of minor importance, but I take this opportunity of mentioning them. The maximum limit of Rs. 2 crores to which the Bank's capital could be increased by the shareholders with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council has been removed. Authority has been given to advance upon the security of such securities issued by State-aided Railways as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe, also upon the security of debentures or other securities issued by any District Board and to Courts of Wards with the previous sanction of Government. We have also been permitted to grant overdrafts up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 in each case, instead of Rs. 2,000 as formerly, and with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to take over the business of any other bank in India registered under the laws relating to Indian Companies for the time being. Any increase of capital which might be necessary to enable us to take over the business of another Bank would require the previous sanction of the Governor-General and the shareholders as in the case of an increase of capital for any other purpose. I need scarcely add that the scope of the Bank's operations is not materially widened by these amendments.

Before I conclude I have great pleasure in expressing our thanks to our Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Begbie, and the officiating Secretary Mr. Aitken, for the able way in which he has conducted the affairs of the Bank and also to the other Officers for the highly satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties during the past year.

With these remarks I beg to propose that the statement of accounts made up to the 30th June last and the Directors' report now laid before the meeting be and are hereby approved and adopted.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong seconded the proposition.

Mr. Varjlal Bhagwandas complimented the Board and the management on the excellent results of their efforts during the last year, and suggested that the Bank should open branches in Kathiawar also.

Mr. Suleman Somji, a shareholder, opposing the adoption of the report until certain explanation was given by the Board, remarked that two of the directors had drawn large amount of money on the security of immoveable property which was against the by-laws. These two directors were the Chairman and Mr. Bomanji Petit, the latter, he said, had drawn 35 lakhs of rupees.

The Chairman said that the statements made by Mr. Suleman were false. He did not owe a single farthing to the Bank, which rigidly adhered to the by-laws while advancing loans.

Mr. Bomanji Petit also gave a personal explanation. Whatever amount he borrowed from the Bank were advanced to him on Government paper and other liquid and valuable securities.

The report was approved and adopted; and Mr. Bomanji Dinsha Petit and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong were re-elected directors. Mr. W. Bullock and Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Jamshedji Dalal were re-elected auditors on a remuneration of Rs 1,500 per audit.

Mr. Chunilal Saraya proposed that the best thanks of the shareholders are due to the directors and officers of the Bank for the able management of its affairs. He said that the Chairman was connected with the Bank since its establishment and he had always been looking after the interests of the Bank. As to Mr. Aitken, the officiating Secretary, he could say with confidence in that officer they had secured an able and level-headed officer of rire experience and sound financial knowledge.

Mr. Prabhudas Jivandas seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

Mr. H. R. Greaves proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair. It was not necessary for him to say anything as regarded the ability with which he took part in the affairs of the Bank, in the welfare of which he took a deep interest.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman briefly replied to the compliment and thanked the shareholders for the vote of confidence in the board of directors as well as the management of the Bank.

The proceedings then terminated.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albi n," are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE PELICAN, BRITISH EMPIRE LIFE AND PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

The documents given below will be of general interest:—

The long and friendly association that has subsisted between the two offices has been of great benefit to the business of each, but it has been felt for some time past that, in view of the developments that have recently taken place in the scope and power of other Insurance Companies, a complete fusion of the two Companies is now desirable for the protection and extension of the interests of both. Many of the leading Companies have recently enlarged their functions so that they now offer to the public facilities for transacting insurances of almost every class and description, and this course, while often convenient to the public, is found to be of advantage to their agents and connections, who can thus, with obvious benefit, devote their time and energy to one Insurance Company, instead of acting for several offices, each carrying on a different class of business. The Directors of this office and of the Phœnix Company have accordingly resolved to ask their respective proprietors to sanction the Provisional Agreement under which the Companies will hereafter constitute one Company transacting the business of Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance. The interests of the Life Policy-holders will be fully protected. In addition to the security afforded by the Life Assurance Fund, which is of itself most ample, the policies will be absolutely guaranteed by the other funds and large uncalled capital of the combined Company. The business will be continued as a going concern and none of the usual sources of profit of a Life Office will be disturbed or diverted, and it is expressly provided that no part of the profits of the participating policies will in any circumstance be absorbed by the proprietors, so that participating policies will form a strictly mutual section. The Directors have submitted the terms of the proposed transfer to Mr. Frank B. Wyatt (President of the Institute of Actuaries), and Mr C. D. Higham (past President of the Institute of Actuaries and the Chairman of the Life Offices Association), and both these gentlemen have reported that in their opinion the transfer will be for the benefit of the policy-holders. The Directors desire to emphasise the fact that the amalgamation which they now recommend cannot be considered an ordinary case of the transfer of one Company's business and good-will to another, but is rather in the nature of a legal combination, in their common interest, of two offices which have been intimately connected for upwards of a century.

TERMS OF THE AMALGAMATION.

That a fusion of interests between the Pelican and British Empire Life Office and the Phœnix Assurance Co., Ltd., be made and the name and style of the combined Company be the "PhœnixAssurance Co, Limited." That the proprietors of the Pelican and British Empire Life office be offered one new fully paid £5 shares in the Phœnix Assurance Co. for every 7 shares held in the Life Office. That the policy-holders of the participating section of the Pelican and British Empire Life office be relieved of any liabilities to contribute to the proprietors' dividend, so that this section of the life policy-holder shall stand on a mutual basis. That the Board consist of Direct rs of both Companies, and that suitable compensation be paid to those who are prevented from accepting a position on the Board. That arrangements in accordance with precedent be made for preserving the interests of the staffs of the two offices.

In the year 1785 the Directors of the Phœnix Fire office were occupied in considering whether it was practicable or expedient for the Company of the Phœnix Fire Office to embark in the business of Life Insurance. This question owing to reasons of policy as well as reasons of law was then decided in the negative: but the project continued to receive the attention of the Directors, and in 1797 it was decided to form a new Company to undertake this class of business, and by subsequent resolution 7 Directors of the new Company were to be made members of the Board of the Phœnix Fire Office and 7 were to be drawn from other commercial and financial quarters. In this way the "Pelican Life Office" (now known as the Pelican and British Empire Life Office) was established, and the two Lombard Street offices became closely attached for more than 100 years both in their business relations and the personnel of the Directors.

The growing tendency among leading Insurance Companies to offer facilities to the general public for the transaction of every class of insurance has induced the Boards of the Phœnix and the Pelican and British Empire to strengthen the old ties in order the better to protect and extend their business connections, and to this end terms for a Provisional Agreement have been arranged by the Boards of the two Companies, subject to the approval of their respective shareholders under which the business will be combined under the name and style of the "Phœnix Assurance Company, Limited." New fully-paid shares of £5 each will be created ranking *pari passu* for dividend with the existing shares of the Phœnix Co., and the share holders of the Pelican and British Empire Life Office will be offered one of such new share for every 7 shares now held in the Pelican and British Empire Life office. The Life business will be continued as a going concern, and the participating policy-holders will be freed from all liability to contribute towards shareholders' dividends, thus making this section practically a mutual one.

ELECTRIC TRAM COLLISION.

"Rekla" Damaged.

ABOUT 10 o'clock yesterday morning a bullock *rekla* with four passengers in it was going along the Cruickshank Road. When it reached the Elphinstone High School building, the driver heard a voice "Bajoo Jao" (get aside). As he noticed some workmen cutting the trees on this side, he thought one of the trees was falling down, and hence he was given the warning. He immediately turned the bullocks to the right, which brought him suddenly in front of an electric train (No. 12) which was going towards Byculla. The car coming from behind collided with the *rekla*. It was upset and the roof of it was smashed and the driver injured. One of the bullocks received severe injuries, one of its horns being separated from the skull. The four passengers, two Borahs and two women of their household, escaped unhurt.

Rana Raghoo, a coachman in the employ of one Ali Mahomed Peermahomed, was driving his master's carriage along Kalbadevi Road yesterday. When near the Money School, the horse shied. Before the animal could be pulled up it dashed into electric tram car No. 32 which was standing at the Money School junction. The horse got badly injured and the carriage was smashed. The driver managed to escape with slight injuries.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is not the statement of a contemporary that cholera has become epidemic somewhat of an exaggeration? Is there any cause for alarm? Referring to the Executive Health Officer's returns in to-day's *Government Gazette* I find the total number of deaths from cholera during the week to have been 43, as compared with 89 in the corresponding week of last year and an average of 25, the mean of the corresponding weeks of the preceding five years Deaths from diarrhœa in the week past aggregated 54, compared with 93 in the corresponding week last year and a weekly average of 52. Of dysentery 43 died as against 37 and 24. Even if we take all three causes together we find 140 as compared with 224 this week last year and an average of 101. So that we are very much healthier to-day than we were a year ago and not so very much beyond the average that we need fly. A little care as regards diet and clothing and we are all right. From all causes it will be observed 685 persons died as against 973 this week last year and an average of 660. Let us have

FACTS.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

There was a capital exhibition of football yesterday, when the Royal Scots "B" and Bombay Gymkhana met on the Cooperage. A slight drizle did not affect the ground much, and though the Scots always held their opponents safe, the game was an interesting one. With the Scots facing the wind, each had a turn till the Military came up on the right and W. Ross handled. Greig took the kick, and placing it splendidly, it found the net just under the bar between Thompson's hands. The breach occurred to the right on the '25' line, but should have been saved. Some delightful passing saw the Scots back again and Wright sending high across; McIntosh headed barely over the bar. With the Gymkhana up, Kennedy and Carroll had a chance, but spoilt it by being confused. Hargreaves followed with a shot, a good one but over. Kennedy got away on his own, but the two backs were on him and got him off it. From now the Scots again came up, but could not get through and half time arrived with them, leading by a goal to nil.

On resuming, the Scots at once came up combining excellently and pressed hard till Newbigging got on and sent in a hard shot. It struck the bar and came down over the goal line to be cleared as it did so. More even play followed till Newbigging again became dangerous, but two shots were charged down and McIntosh forced a corner; this did no good and Newbigging sent over from a nice pass by Parkes to follow with a beautiful long shot high to the left. Eventually, he gave out to Wright and he getting in close, gave Thompson very little chance. Very little time remained and the game resulted as under.—

Royal Scots, "B" .....3 Goals.
Bombay Gymkhana..... nil.

The table stands as under:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	13	11	0	2	51	2	24
Royal Scots "A"	11	6	3	2	23	7	14
Bo. Gymkhana	11	6	4	1	14	8	13
Y.M.C.A.	13	5	6	2	26	18	13
Telegraphs	10	4	5	1	9	12	9
Rovers	10	2	6	2	11	23	6
R.G.A.	8	3	5	0	12	13	6
Customs	10	0	9	1	0	51	1

POONA RACES.

Handicaps for Saturday's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 8.

The following are the Handicaps for Saturday's third extra meeting:—

TALEGAON PLATE.—Six Furlongs.

Bay Middleton 9st 7lbs, Ashroff 9st 1lb, Vedas 8st 13lbs,

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME HOUSE-KEEPING NOTES.

Now, that the weather is clearing a little, and that we are able to open up our houses. We shall find many odds and ends requiring our attention. The bicycles, which have stood with their usual covers on, useless during the many inclement days, need overhauling. They should be wiped with dry towels, and all the plated work greased with vaseline, this applies to any plated pieces of machinery not in immediate use; if not greased the iron rusts and eats through the plating. The sewing machine will be much better tempered, if we devote an hour to cleaning it, Dhirzi's never seem to have the sense to unravel the threads that get twisted round odd places, where they should not be; but perhaps it is they have not the time, Mem Sahib always expects them to be working at high pressure. The Golf sticks, require regular greasing, and all the leather straps of the caddies should be cleaned, and rubbed with Brown's brown Lieutetian cream, and they will look, when required very different to what they would if left to their own devices to grow mushrooms. I find the above cream, although expensive, cheap in the long run, as it keeps leathers in excellent order, rug, port-manteau, and all other straps can be kept in good order with it.

The Shikar kit, tiffin, and tea baskets, which we are so thankful to have in the cold weather will repay a morning's attention. I found the iron of a shikar bed very rusty a few days ago, calling out for grease. And do not forget to overhaul the plate chest, there is nothing more favoured by moth, than green baize lining, this should be well brushed, and a small sigri put on a tin in the chest for a few minutes helps to get rid of the moth. All the silver should be washed in boiling water, in which soft soap has been beaten to a lather. To keep the water boiling place the pan on a sigri and only wash what can immediately be wiped with dry soft towels, plenty of water and plenty of towels and the result is splendid and if put away wrapped in tissue paper will come out ready for use months after. This plan is equally for silver in use every day. The boiling water removes all grease and silver washed in this way does not require other cleaning except rubbing with chamois, or selvyt cloth; handles of tea-pots fish-knives etc., must never be put in water as it ruins them. Servants should not be allowed to put table knives into water; the blades should be wiped with a hot wet cloth, to take the grease off, and then wiped dry. The surplus stock of knives put away should be looked to, servants are apt to be careless in leaving bits of grease on the handles, with the result is they discolour (we always grease our knives with a fresh bit of mutton suet) the initial expense of ivory handles and good cutlery is least in the long run, but they require a good deal of care, and worth it.

Needles, and pins keep well in violet powder, I always shake a little into my pin box, and am spared the misery of a stale monsoonish pin. Scissors or any little steel things put in violet powder keep quite free of rust.

The glass cupboard on a wet day can be turned out, the glass washed in ammonia and water, and listed, a note being kept of breakages to be replaced. If decanters are at all spotted with damp inside, a little shot put in and well shaken will remove stains. I am a great advocate for a housekeeper's list, however small the establishment may be, and a copy given to each servant in charge; and this is the time of year when we are not very busy, for checking all the lists. For our hair, after all the sticky damp weather we have had, there is nothing more refreshing than a Shampoo of Quillac bark in warm water. And a mixture, of three parts chloroform, one part camphor, is a very good restorer, if rubbed gently on to the skin of the head in small quantities two or three times a week. This is good for the hair all the year round if a little olive oil is added in very dry weather.

THE EFFECT OF STRIPES.

Stout women of forty or thereabouts have, with remarkable unanimity, adopted broad striped linen for their summer morning gowns. Fair women choose a large fall inch stripe of bright khaki brown on white ground, and the trimming consists of the brown stripe cut out and laid on in bands at the foot of the skirt, and arranged as trimming on the long basqued coat. No slight woman could venture on these heavy stripes, but the large Parisienne carries it off well. After the brown and white, grey and white stripes rank in popularity. All the coats have long basques, and must have been supplemented with long sleeves.

A GORGEOUS LUNCHEON GOWN.

A gorgeous gown which I saw recently, writes a correspondent, was of fine linen, embroidered in a rich handsome design all round the skirt, instead of being introduced in the form of panels, from hem to waist. This boasts one of the new silk paletots of sky blue taffetas, made with short kimono sleeve and straight long basques, just such a one as the Grande Mademoiselle might have worn in days gone by. The mixture of coloured taffetas with an entire gown of embroidered linen is, in fact, the latest "erl." A second dress of the same description had a short Second Empire coat of bright rose pink taffetas, with little flat bands of trimming of silk laid in minute pleats, while a third fashioned by the same house had a corsage of taffetas more in the nature of a fichu than a coat, and running in two flat bands over the shoulder to the waist, while it ended in two narrow streamers falling over the skirt. These represent some of the most beautiful gowns seen this season, and they are very luxurious, costing perhaps a little less than a thousand francs.

LIMITING PUFFED SLEEVES.

A point which is well worthy of notice with regard to the minon frocks is that, although all the short waisted corsages are fashioned with puffed sleeves, the puff is kept within the most rigid limits, being very narrow and of a length to just cover the elbow. Large "balloon" puffs are going completely out of fashion, while the tendency to adopt the long sleeve is no where more evident than in the case of the little lingerie frock. White with black is being worn extensively at the present moment, which gives more than a suggestion of half-mourning where none is intended. No note of colour, moreover, is permitted, either in the hat or other accessories, a corsage flower, of enormous dimensions or a jewelled chain giving a touch of relief to the scheme. In one of the most recent models, an afternoon toilette of pure white mousseline de soie was embroidered all round the hem with abrupt and waved lines of narrow black soutache, the same ornamentation outlining the tablier bodice and wide armholes. Two wide stoles of black mousseline de soie, edge with a serried row of chenille balls, were, besides, draped over the shoulders, and, passing under a folded waistbelt of the same, depended to the foot of the skirt on either side, the mousseline at the back being caught at the waist with an immense jet buckle, while the long sash ends were finished with a fringe of chenille.

ELABORATE LINEN DRESSES.

Regardless of such practical considerations as laundering and ironing, some of the newest dresses, entirely composed of white linen, are marvels of elaboration. In the case of a gown of pure white, toile, which was designed for an important Parisian fete, the whole of the skirt from the hem to midway between the knees and the waist was worked with the narrowest silk soutache in a lovely old rose tint, the effect of the design from a distance being that of an old-fashioned Paisley shawl. The embroidery on the long redingote was exactly similar in every detail, both the wide "skirts" and the sleeves being worked all over with soutache, whilst a folded waistcoat of deep purple silk and a hat covered with immense Riviera anemones in shaded tones of deep lilac completed the scheme.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pydhonie, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Red Negrade, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ice Magazine	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Kole	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Police Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Europeans	0	0	6
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total plague deaths to date	[illegible]		
Same time last year	0	1	1

BY THE WAY.

TWO TAILORS.

I have often been amused (writes a correspondent) by the rivalry of tailors. Has it ever, I wonder, been known that one tailor has expressed appreciation of the handiwork of another? I gave an order to-day to a firm I have not hitherto dealt with, and of course met with a most flatteringly courteous reception. "I think, sir," said the salesman, with a graceful bow, "we have not had the pleasure of a visit from you before" "No," I answered. "I thought I would give a trial to a new place." "Yes, sir; and I'm certain we shall suit you," he said as he conducted me upstairs to the gentleman who was to manipulate the measure. This gentleman, after a most friendly greeting, advanced towards me with his tape; but just before beginning his work he stopped suddenly and retired a foot or two, staring intently at my waistcoat and palpably holding his breath, as if in extreme surprise. He uttered a few broken syllables; then, as if all at once recollecting propriety after a quite irresistible shock he advanced again with the most winning of smiles and began to measure me. "I'll have the waistcoat cut away a little more than this at the breast," I said. "Yes, sir—of course, sir,—you really didn't think, sir,—really, sir, I wonder who could have—however, I'll make you more correct, sir," he said, in soothing tones which were slightly tempered with indignation. "The trousers are of course too high, aren't they, sir?" he went on softly, as though he would not give me the pain of mentioning an unpleasant topic. "You don't want that repeated, of course—that is, of course, sir, unless you are subject to——," "No, I'm subject to nothing," I said quickly; "but you may make them an inch lower if you like." "And now as to the coat front," he added, retreating and gazing at my collar with his head a little on one side and a very peculiar expression of face. "Of course you won't want it similar to what you have now?" "Precisely similar," I said, and then I named the excellent firm who had made my lamentable attire. "Well, sir, you astonish me; really you do," he said; "but really—well, sir, some things is astonishing, and that's a fact. I'm much obliged, sir."

AN INVADED STATE.

Louisiana is suffering severely from insect enemies' which have invaded the State in force from three sides. On the west the Mexican boll weevil has pushed forward from Texas nearly to the centre of the State. At the north the Kansas locusts are crossing the border from Arkansas. In the south the so-called New Orleans ant, an insect of Argentine or Brazilian origin, is beginning to attract attention as an agricultural danger. From New Orleans the ant has pushed out into other parts of the State, first into the orange and then into the sugar districts, where it has caused the increase of the pos-a-push, an insect very injurious to the sugar-cane with which the Brazilian invader has fraternised. It is now thoroughly domesticated in Baton Rouze, and has been found at Alexandria, Lafayette, Lake Charles and other points. The ant is not only injurious in itself, but, like all other species of ants, facilitates the increase of other injurious insects which take up their homes with it. So serious has the situation become (says the Toronto "Weekly's Sun") that the Louisiana State Pest Commission has warned the planters that unless measures are found for the control of the pest the orange industry of the State is doomed, and eventually the success of the sugar-cane industry will be threatened by it. All fruit industries will also suffer from its presence. As it destroys or drives out all native species of ants, its appearance in the cotton fields is likely to result in increased damage by the boll weevil. The most active enemy which the boll weevil has in Louisiana is the small fire ant, and the latter is likely to be exterminated or driven out of cotton fields by the New Orleans ant.

THE GREENOCK TORPEDO FACTORY.

With reference to the intention to set up a torpedo factory and testing station at Greenock, a Scottish correspondent writes that it would be hard to imagine any arm of the sea more suitably configured than Loch Long for an experimental tank adapted to torpedo research. It is long, narrow, deep, deserted, sequestered, and yet conveniently accessible. Save for a rare skilling or steading, its mountainous slopes are uninhabited and almost uninhabitable, though the new West Highland line, which skirts it high up on the hillside, brings its shores within an hour's journey of Glasgow. The factory site across the Firth is one which will catch the eye of every visitor. The high-road forms the base of a flat triangle which juts out between the end of the Greenock Esplanade and the Cardwell Bay Esplanade at Gourock. In one nook is already ensconced the Sleepy Hollow Gibraltar of the Clyde, the submarine station at Fort Matilda which controls the chain of mines stretching across the Firth. The Admiralty have given an assurance that the buildings contemplated are to be of low elevation and equipped with electric motive energy.

RAISING THE WIND IN TURKEY.

The Turkish Government, according to American newspapers, have hit upon a novel plan of raising money for the construction of the Hijaz railway from Damascus to Beirut. This is to offer for sale by public auction in Constantinople next month a collection of 17,000,000 postage stamps, and to apply the proceeds to the making of the new railway. The collection, it is said, will contain over a hundred varieties of stamps issued by the Turkish Government during the last 43 years. It is announced from Washington that Chekib Bey, the Turkish Minister there, will receive bids for the collection and forward them to his Government. There are several reasons for doubting the truth of this interesting story, one of which is that the announcement of the proposed auction seems to have been restricted to the United States. If the Turkish Government were really about to begin business as stamp auctioneers in this wholesale fashion there are surely enough collectors in this country to make it worth their while to advertise the fact here.

THE BEAVER'S TROWEL TAIL.

Some weeks ago there was published a paragraph referring to the supposed habit of the beaver of using its tail as a trowel. The following extracts from Mr. Baillie-Grohman's "Camps in the Rockies" bearing on the point are forwarded by a correspondent:—The use of the beaver's tail as a trowel for plastering down their mud constructions has been frequently doubted, and the very isolated instances in which I have found the marks of the scale-covered tail on dams or houses can hardly prove the contrary More frequently have I found 'prints' of the tail on the slimy mud-covered slides, for when in repose the tail lies flat on the ground. . . . Another very popular myth endows the beaver's tail with a further use—namely as a medium for carrying sand and mud. Major Campion in his 'On the Frontier' says:—Nature has provided the beaver with a natural flexible trowel—his tail. He uses it as such, making a mortar by puddling the earth of the banks of the stream, carrying it on his tail to where it is required, and then with it spreading and plastering the prepared mud, just as a mason would apply his mortar with his trowel.' As far as my experience goes, I certainly have to differ from this opinion, for I have never seen anything of the kind; and I should say that a glance at the beaver's extremely short forelegs and at his anatomical construction makes it at once patent that it is quite impossible for him to place anything on his tail, aside of the further impossibility of carrying such sand or mud on it, were he indeed capable of twisting his body into the contortions implied by the writer. Of the very numerous fabulous stories of the beaver's activity, this is, I expect, one of the newest, as I have not found it in any of the older natural history works."

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

The following problem in medical etiquette has been submitted to the "British Medical Journal":—A medical practitioner, A, was present at a street accident, and had the injured man removed to his house, where he and his partner dressed the wounds, and A's partner arranged to visit the patient at his own house, where he continued in attendance. The patient's regular medical attendant, B, has demurred to this action. Each claims to be preferred by the patient, but as the district council has accepted liability for the costs of medical attendance A argues that he his not employed by the patient but by the district council, and that, although his presence on the spot was fortuitous, an official had already been sent to fetch him. The journal was asked to say—(1) Whether the case should have been handed over to B? (2) Whether it was the duty of A to ask the name of the patient's usual medical attendant? And (3) whether, when A learnt that the man was B's patient, he should have offered to hand over the case? It delivers judgment as follows:—Before agreeing to attend the patient at his own home A should have asked whether he had a regular medical attendant, and, if so, have suggested that he should be called in. If A had done this, and the patient had said in effect, "Yes, I have been attended by B in former illnesses, but as you have dressed my wounds I should like you to see this case through," we do not think that B would have had any cause of complaint had A continued in attendance. The statements as to the patient's wishes are, however, conflicting. When a practitioner is in regular attendance upon a sick person the position is different; no other practitioner should supersede him until the patient has clearly communicated his wish to his former medical attendant that his attendance should cease.

ADUCK, which was recently run over at Brooklyn, New York, has been supplied by a farmer with a pair of wooden legs. The bird is able to get about quite as well as the rest of the poultry on the farm.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

MR. TREE'S LITTLE HOLIDAY.

It is indeed a little holiday, but it is all an active man, and an actor-manager, like Mr. Beerbohm Tree wants, so his friends need not worry. Mr. Tree is the clumsiest idler that ever breathed. He doesn't know anything whatever about the business. There is nothing so hard to him as taking it easy. It comes unnaturally to him. His idle moments are the only moment in which he is not graceful. Some men—I accept the entire responsibility attaching to this venturesome statement—can loaf quite picturesquely. But if you gave Mr. Tree a pipe of your best tobacco and packed him round with cushions in the bottom of a punt, he would be like a fish, rather than a man out of water. The beautiful peace of the situation would distract him and make him wriggle. It would set up irritation, and irritation in its turn would set up angularity. He would sit up in an awkward heap and wish he hadn't come.

THE DISADVANTAGE OF AN ACTIVE BRAIN.

The sound of the rippling waters patting the sides of the punt would fall most disagreeably upon his ears. "What is that frightful noise?" he would ask. If you told him it was the music of the waters he would touch you gently on the shoulder to ascertain whether such an absurd remark had proceeded from a real man or a mere shadow. On discovering, to his surprise, that you were real, he would tell something in the air that you were quite mistaken. It would not be in the tone of contradiction, but of information. "It is not music: it is bestial flipple-flopple! I have heard nothing like it since something went wrong with the cistern in Sloane Street. Can it not be stopped?" And he would go on repeating to himself, over and over and over again, "Bestial flipple-flopple," until you, too, would sit up and wish he hadn't come. Holiday-making, as we understand it, is entirely and unreachably out of Mr. Beerbohm Tree's line. It sits all away upon his temperament. No man can appreciate the glories of a pipe and flannels holiday whose brain is continually jogging at his elbow. And Mr. Tree's brain never leaves his elbow alone.

CONTINUED.

So Mr. Tree, having last week brought a particularly busy season to a close in a particularly busy manner—celebrating the last night of it by appearing as Lord Illingworth, Antony, Colonel Newcome, and the burglar in "The Van Dyck"—has gone home to seek rest and quiet in preparing for his autumn tour, in reading a tall parcel of new plays, and in deciding whether he shall return to His Majesty's in December in Mr. Comyns Carr's Dickens play, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," or in a comedy by Mr. W. J. Locke called "The Beloved Vagabond." One of the plays in parcel is a Faust play by Mr. Stephen Phillips and Mr. Comyns Carr, and it is not impossible (so I hear) that Miss Ellen Terry may take part in it. There is no whisper of her name, however, in connection with the Dickens play, so that Punch, which is sure to have been secretly anticipating the felicity of reviewing the production under the heading of "The Mrs. Terry of Edwin Drood," will have to fall forward upon "The Mys-Tree," etc. May I suggest to Mr. Tree that in December, the Christmas month, the playgoer's fancy affectionately turns to thoughts of Dickens, and that he would then be in his best and most appreciative mood for Mr. Carr's adaptation?

THE THREE KISSES.

When the successful "Tom Jones" is sent on tour, a calamity which will happen to Londoners in about a month, the Apollo will justify its name by consenting to accommodate "The Three Kisses." (Seeing that the hero of the present piece is Mr. Hayden Coffin, perhaps I ought to have said, that the Apollo will continue to justify its name, etc.) In the particulars of the announcements concerning "The Three Kisses," there is promise of success at every turn. The title itself is attractive to both sexes, most ages, and all denominations. Mr. Leedham Bantock and Mr. Percy Greenback, whose names have never yet been connected with failures, are together responsible for the "book" and the lyrics, and Mr. Howard Talbot, who has written the music for the piece provided the harmony, it will be remembered, enjoyed in "The Chinese Honeymoon," a farce of kisses which ran at the old Strand Theatre for nearly a couple of years, and which I believe, is running somewhere or other to-day. To insist further upon the new musical comedy's promise of long life and a merry one, let it not remain unmentioned that it will have the advantage of Mr. Frank Curzon's skill, taste, and liberality as producer, and that the cast will include (besides such popular actors as Messrs. Arthur Williams, Walter Hyde and O. B. Clarence) Miss Ethel Irving, Miss Coralie Blythe, and Miss Kitty Gordon.

MISS ETHEL IRVING.

The return of Miss Ethel Irving to the musical comedy stage is a thing to rejoice over. There is absolutely no reason in the world why ladies of real ability should not be seen in pieces which use such fine words as "musical" and "comedy" to describe themselves, and one is inclined to feel that musical comedy sometimes degenerates into mere tinkley-winkley farce solely to accommodate the limitations of its exponents. I have seen many a clever "book," heard many a clever score pruned of its better quality at rehearsals simply because it has been beyond pretty little Miss So-and-So's to give it intelligent interpretation. But that is another story, and one so unpleasant to dwell upon that it may be dropped at once for the more agreeable business of acknowledging with many thanks Mr. Frank Curzon's determination to have a leading lady in "The Three Kisses" who is qualified to lead. Miss Ethel Irving is familiar with all the ropes of comedy. She proved this when she went to the Prince of Wales's a few years ago and compelled tears as well as laughter as the heroine of a comedy without music. She can play a comedy scene with the best of our comediennes. She presents a character on consistent lines, and is never in doubt. Consequently, she has no use for the motto, "When in doubt, smile."

ACTOR-MILLINERS.

Miss Phyllis Broughton and her staff of actor-milliners are always an immense success (like some of the hats they trim) at the Actors' Orphanage Fete. Perhaps the seasons why the "Hat-trimming by Actors" tent is so crowded every year is because our dear women, accustomed to seeing men burn their fingers over millinery, feel they would like to see them prick them for a change. Or, perhaps, they regard the show as one well worth taking their husbands to, that the grumblers may then see what terrible difficulties hat-making presents, even to the superior animal, and how unreasonable it would be in them to quarrel with the prices of millinery properly turned out by mere girls. But be it for this reason or for that, or for whatever reason you may like, the work-room at Mdlle. Phyllis Broughton's millinery establishment at the Actors' Orphanage Fete is always lined with enormous crowds of interested spectators, and out of gratitude for this popularity the actors engaged with needle and thread, and chiffons and shapes, annually resist the temptation of showing their visitors how they would like to see *matinee* hats made.

MR. WALTER PASSMORE'S MATINEE HAT.

Mr. Walter Passmore, who is an old "hand" at the Phyllis Broughton hat shop, once made a splendid *matinee* hat by sewing all the trimming to the lining of the crown, thus offering full value for the money, both for the lady who might purchase it, and the gentleman who might have to sit behind it. But as a lady of fashion had kindly consented to act as judge in the competition, Mr. Passmore (when reminded of this by Miss Broughton) thought it wiser to turn his "confection" inside out, which he did, and only just in time to gain second prize. Discretion is the better part of valour when there are no prizes for the man who has the courage of his own opinion.

MR. HENRY LYTTON'S "CREATION."

The first prize in the hat-trimming competition this year was proudly carried away by Mr. Henry A. Lytton for a "creation" which was afterwards sold by auction for (I think) seven shillings and sixpence. The purchaser, it was whispered at the time, was a music-hall agent who happened to be in immediate want of a suitable hat for a lady tramp cyclist. He was bid against up to half-a-crown, by a local bird-fancier, who thought Mr. Lytton's "dream" might make a fairly comfortable nest for a recently-arrived family of canaries. Mr. George Alexander did not compete this year. His beautiful wife was the judge, and he thought he had better not. But Mr. Alexander, under more favourable circumstances, has done pretty well in this line. Three years ago he won the first prize, and for "a perfect duck of a hat," too, which was not only good style, but good workmanship. He used needle and thread more than pins, instead of the other way about—a way too readily favoured by the majority of the competitors—and I have been told that his hat, which was sold to a lady for five and twenty shillings, was worn by the purchaser without first being picked to pieces and stuck together again.

OTHER ARTISTS.

Mr Rutland Barrington's millinery is unimaginative but firm. His hats (those he makes at the Actors' Orphanage Fete) look as if they would stand any amount of rain and wind without turning a hair—I mean a feather. He would call them, no doubt, his "June 1907 creations" Mr. Hayden Coffin is very painstaking in his efforts to turn out something smart, but he lashes his feathers and ribbons down with far too many stitches. It would be almost like taking up the stair carpets to unpick a Hayden Coffin hat. It would make you hot and tired, and you would have to take long rests. Mr. Sydney Brough's hats, on the other hand, would fall to pieces in a draught—and so would Mr. Herbert Sparling's. Mr. C. Aubrey Smith is so fearfully conscientious about the tucks in the chiffon that he is never more than half-way round when "time" is called.

TINY GIRL MASS OF FEARFUL ECZEMA

Covered from Head to Foot—Cries Were Heartrending—Beat Her Head and Blood Streamed Down Her Back—In Agony When Washed—Suffering Lasted Four Months.

TWO SETS OF CUTICURA EFFECT PERFECT CURE

"I am writing to you a few words of advice to mothers who may have a child the same as I have. For more than four months my little baby girl had eczema, and no one but those who have had it can tell the agony they suffer. I have seen my child beat her head, and blood streaming down her back. She was a little sufferer from head to foot. She was one mass. I had advice from medical men; did not seem to cure her one bit. I was advised to use the Cuticura Remedies, and I had two sets. Now there is not one spot about her, and I am confident that the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills cured her. I used them, and I think they are worth all praise for my child's sake and other mothers who may have such trouble as I did with her.

"I used to dread the time for her to wake up, as the cries from her were heartrending. For months she was bad, and no one but myself can tell of the nights of misery spent with her. It first came in a small place on her head. I used all kinds of remedies for it and it got worse. When I washed her she would cry with pain. One day I made up my mind while reading about the Cuticura Remedies, so I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and used them in the evening. I continued for a week, and you can't imagine how thankful I was to see how well she got on. She was two years of age the 22d of February, and a fine girl. She is a picture to look at now. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to every one I know. Mrs. Cutler, 140, King St., Royal Oak, Plymouth, Dec. 13, 1905, and Jan. 29, 1906."

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Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

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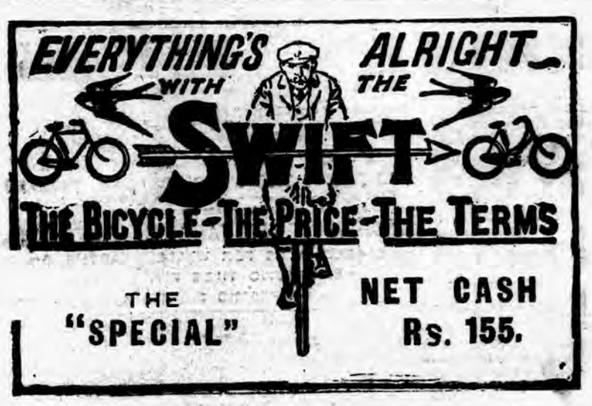

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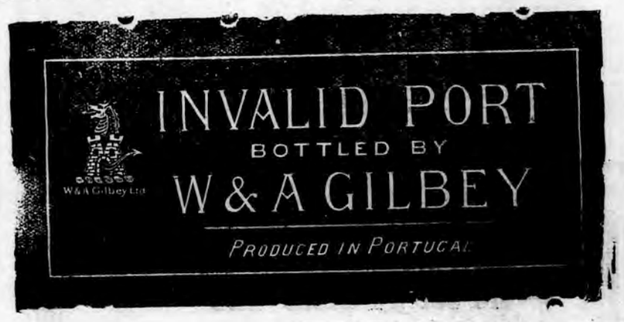

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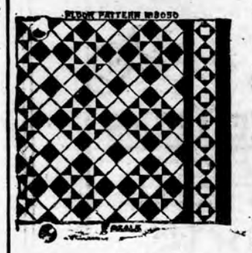

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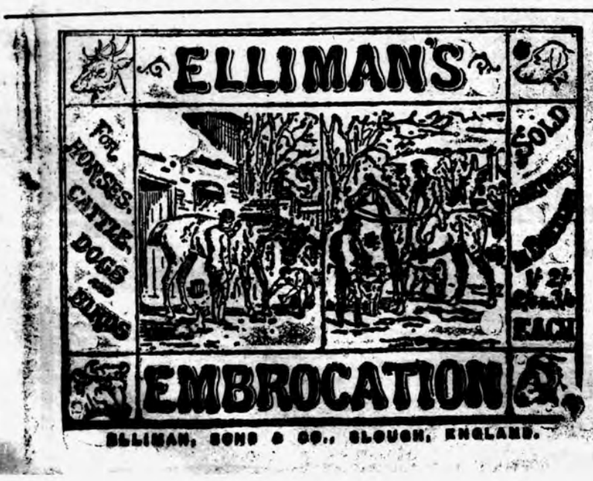

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